

# HPE 5900\_5920-CMW710-R2432P61 Usage Guidelines

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# Version information

## Version number

Version number (outer): HPE Comware Software, Version 7.1.045, Release 2432P61

Version number (inner): V200R001B03D042SP111

## Version history

**Table 1 Version history**

Version number(inner )	Version number(outer)	Last version	Release Date	Remarks
V200R001B03D042SP111	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P61	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P06	2023-02-28	None
V200R001B03D042SP11	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P06	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P05	2018-04-13	None
V200R001B03D042SP10	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P05	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P03	2017-10-23	None
V200R001B03D042SP08	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P03	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P02	2017-04-17	None
V200R001B03D042SP07	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P02	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P01	2017-03-10	None
V200R001B03D042SP05	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432P01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432	2017-01-20	None
V200R001B03D042SP02	5900_5920-CMW710-R2432	5900_5920-CMW710-F2431	2017-01-05	None
V200R001B03D039	5900_5920-CMW710-F2431	5900_5920-CMW710-F2430	2016-09-14	None
V200R001B03D038	5900_5920-CMW710-F2430	5900_5920-CMW710-F2429	2016-08-01	None
V200R001B03D036	5900_5920-CMW710-F2429	5900_5920-CMW710-F2428	2016-06-15	None
V200R001B03D035	5900_5920-CMW710-F2428	5900_5920-CMW710-F2427	2016-05-05	None
V200R001B03D033	5900_5920-CMW710-F2427	5900_5920-CMW710-F2426	2016-03-10	None
V200R001B03D032	5900_5920-CMW710-F2426	5900_5920-CMW710-F2424	2016-02-02	None
V200R001B03D030	5900_5920-CMW710-F2424	5900_5920-CMW710-R2423	2015-12-10	None

V200R001B03D029SP01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2423	5900_5920-CMW710-R2422P02	2015-11-19	None
V200R001B03D028SP04	5900_5920-CMW710-R2422P03	5900_5920-CMW710-R2422P02	2016-09-31	None
V200R001B03D028SP03	5900_5920-CMW710-R2422P02	5900_5920-CMW710-R2422P01	2016-09-01	None
V200R001B03D028SP02	5900_5920-CMW710-R2422P01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2422	2015-12-17	None
V200R001B03D028SP01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2422	5900_5920-CMW710-F2421	2015-11-13	None
V200R001B03D026	5900_5920-CMW710-F2421	5900_5920-CMW710-F2420	2015-09-29	None
V200R001B03D025SP37	5900_5920-CMW710-F2420	5900_5920-CMW710-R2418P01	2015-07-27	None
V200R001B03D025SP42	5900_5920-CMW710-R2418P06	5900_5920-CMW710-R2418P01	2015-08-26	None
V200R001B03D025SP27	5900_5920-CMW710-R2418P01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2416	2015-05-29	None
V200R001B03D025SP16	5900_5920-CMW710-R2416	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P06	2015-01-23	None
V200R001B03D018SP24	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P06	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P05	2015-03-28	None
V200R001B03D018SP22	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P05	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P04	2014-12-29	None
V200R001B03D018SP20	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P04	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P03	2014-11-11	None
V200R001B03D018SP18	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P03	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P02	2014-9-15	None
V200R001B03D018SP17	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P02	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P01	2014-8-9	None
V200R001B03D018SP16	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311P01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311	2014-7-16	None
V200R001B03D018SP15	5900_5920-CMW710-R2311	5900_5920-CMW710-R2310	2014-6-25	None
V200R001B03D018SP13	5900_5920-CMW710-R2310	5900_5920-CMW710-R2308P01	2014-5-23	None
V200R001B03D018SP08	5900_5920-CMW710-R2308P01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2307	2014-3-6	None
V200R001B03D018SP04	5900_5920-CMW710-R2307	5900_5920-CMW710-E2306	2014-1-9	None
V200R001B03D018SP01	5900_5920-CMW710-E2306	5900_5920-CMW710-E2305	2013-10-18	None
V200R001B03D015	5900_5920-CMW710-E2305	5900_5920-CMW710-F2210	2013-8-20	None
V200R001B02D028	5900_5920-CMW710-F2210	5900_5920-CMW710- R2209	2013-8-5	None

V200R001B02D027SP01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2209	5900_5920-CMW710-R2208P01	2013-7-4	None
V200R001B02D022	5900_5920-CMW710-R2208P01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2208	2013-2-25	None
V200R001B02D021	5900_5920-CMW710-R2208	5900_5920-CMW710-R2207	2013-1-28	None
V200R001B02D019SP01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2207	5900_5920-CMW710-E2206P02	2012-12-28	None
V200R001B02D017	5900_5920-CMW710-E2206P02	5900_5920-CMW710-E2206	2012-10-12	None
V200R001B02D016	5900_5920-CMW710-E2206	5900_5920-CMW710-R2108P03	2012-9-14	None
V200R001B01D020	5900_5920-CMW710-R2108P03	5900_5920-CMW710-R2108P02	2012-8-15	None
V200R001B01D018	5900_5920-CMW710-R2108P02	5900_5920-CMW710-R2108P01	2012-5-29	None
V200R001B01D016	5900_5920-CMW710-R2108P01	5900_5920-CMW710-R2108	2012-4-9	None
V200R001B01D015	5900_5920-CMW710-R2108	5900_5920-CMW710-E2107	2012-1-20	None
V200R001B01D012	5900_5920-CMW710-E2107	First release	2011-12-15	None

## Release reason

Fix bugs.

## Restrictions and cautions

- PFC does not work on an IRF fabric where **burst-mode** is enabled, the traffic egress port belongs to a 5920 switch, and the traffic ingress port belongs to another switch.
- If more than 7 VSANs are configured on a 5900\_5920 switch's VFC interface that connects to HPE storage device, the 5900\_5920 switch cannot establish a connection to HPE storage.

Use one of the following methods to avoid this problem:

- Change the default VLAN on the FCoE port of HPE storage to a VLAN that is permitted by the connected port on the 5900\_5920 switch.
  - Change the configuration on 5900\_5920 switch; configure one VSAN on the VFC interface that connects to HPE storage device.
- After the software is upgraded to R2311 from an old version, it cannot be downgraded to that old version through ISSU.
- Since version R2422, H3C switches cannot load HPE software, and HPE switches cannot load H3C software.

- On an 5920 switch, attack detection does not take effect on ICMP packets after the Burst feature is enabled by using the **burst-mode enable** command.

## Open problems and workarounds

### LSV7D008033

- Symptom: An SSH connection cannot be terminated by using the compound key CTRL+C or CTRL+K.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use the compound key CTRL+C or CTRL+K to terminate a connection to the SSH server.
- Workaround: None.

### 201509180260

- Symptom: ARP information moves successfully between interfaces after the switch receives RARP requests, but the MAC address move records displayed by using the **display mac-address mac-move** command are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display mac-address mac-move** command is executed.
- Workaround: None.

### 201602290204

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, Layer 3 remote mirroring fails to send mirrored packets if the ports in the service loopback group for the GRE tunnel and the physical source interface of the GRE tunnel are on different IRF member switches.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the ports in the service loopback group for the GRE tunnel and the physical source interface of the GRE tunnel are on different IRF member switches.
- Workaround: None.

### 201707120288

- Symptom: The PBR policy on a Layer 3 subinterface does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the Layer 3 subinterface is associated with a VPN instance.
- Workaround: None.

### 201712190189

- Symptom: Layer 3 multicast traffic is interrupted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if ISSU is used to upgrade one of versions R2418P01, R2418P05, and R2418P06 to a version later than R2418P06.
- Workaround: None.

## 201803270855

- Symptom: Memory leak occurs on the master device, and the master device reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if ISSU is used to upgrade a version earlier than F2425 to version R2432P61.
- Workaround: First use ISSU to upgrade the software to a version between F2425 and R2432P05 (including F2425 and R2432P05), and then use ISSU to upgrade the software to version R2432P61.

# List of resolved problems

## Resolved problems in R2432P61

### 202210121326\202302101053

- Symptom: An attacker intercepts the requests from NETCONF clients and inserts attack scripts into the URLs in the requests. In this way, the attacker can control the clients through the replies from the server (PSRT111762).
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device uses NETCONF.

### 202210290464\202302101069

- Symptom: An attacker configures the banners of the device to enable the device to execute the alert ("XSS") script (PSRT111765).
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the headlegal %<script>alert("XSS")</script>% command at the CLI.
  - b. Log in to the Web interface. In this case, the login page will execute the alert ("XSS") script.

## Resolved problems in R2432P06

### 201803130969

- Symptom: Traffic is interrupted on an interface of the 5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+ switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if one of the interfaces directly connected to Ethernet interfaces numbered 53 and 54 of the 5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+ switch goes down.

### 201803070911

- Symptom: The **display buffer usage** command displays an incorrect value for the buffer usage in the last 5 seconds.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **display buffer usage** is executed to view the buffer usage in percentage.



#### **201803210417**

- Symptom: The value of the snmpEngineBoots node is incorrectly displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if SNMP is used to obtain the value of the snmpEngineBoots node.

#### **201802280436**

- Symptom: Memory leaks on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The configuration to be deployed by NETCONF contains the rollback-on-error configuration.
  - The configuration is repeatedly deployed.

#### **201802280432**

- Symptom: Buildrun fails to be performed for the configuration.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the SCM process has exceptions.

#### **201802240291**

- Symptom: Patch installation fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. When installing the patch, enter lower-case English letters for the patch file name.
  - b. When uninstalling the patch, enter upper-case English letters for the file name.
  - c. Re-install the patch.

#### **201802030406**

- Symptom: TCP connections are established slowly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if TACACS command authorization and command accounting are configured on the device.

#### **201802010060**

- Symptom: Files with the same name exist in the flash.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the flash is aged and bad blocks appear when files are created, deleted, or written.

#### **201801080164**

- Symptom: The memory leaks on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device uses DHCPv6 to automatically obtain IPv6 addresses and renews the lease. In this case, the memory is not released.

#### **201712270946**

- Symptom: Packet-out messages fail to be sent.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the OpenFlow controller sends packet-out messages with LLDP packets encapsulated.

#### **201711170050**

- Symptom: The device prints the PVID mismatch message when the configuration is the same on both ends.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **lldp agent nearest-customer admin-status txrx** command is executed on a Layer 2 aggregate interface and the configuration is the same on both ends.

#### **201709051011**

- Symptom: A subordinate device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the patch is repeatedly installed and uninstalled.

#### **201712050057**

- Symptom: An interface cannot be assigned to an aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Save the configuration before the configuration is completely restored on the device.
  - b. Reboot the device.

#### **201801120819**

- Symptom: The configuration fails to be saved, and the files in the flash cannot be read or written.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the python script is executed to delete the flash directory.

#### **201801040724**

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a VLAN as a primary VLAN.
  - b. Associate a VPN instance with the VLAN interface of the VLAN.
  - c. Cancel the association between the VLAN interface and the VPN instance.

#### **201712060449**

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the debugging command is used to disable the linkscan for interfaces.

#### **201711030504**

- Symptom: Multicast traffic fails to be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Delete the multicast outgoing interface and add one again.

- b. Forward the multicast traffic through a tunnel.

#### **201711150419/201801260208**

- Symptom: MPLS packets are not evenly load shared between aggregation group member ports.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the load sharing mode is modified in aggregate interface view.

#### **201802050230/201711230832**

- Symptom: A 10G-base-T port is used as an aggregation member port and connected to a GB fiber-to-copper converter of a peer. When the switch is rebooted repeatedly, the 10G-base-T port becomes unselected.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 10G-base-T port is used as an aggregation member port and connected to a GB fiber-to-copper converter of a peer.

#### **201711130188/201711130137**

- Symptom: The LDP process experiences an abnormal exit.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device interoperates with a third-party device as a PE and receives LDP packets from the device.

#### **201712070710/201712080792**

- Symptom: The packets sent by the device carry incorrect secondary VLAN tags.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure private VLAN on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Configure the **port private-vlan** command on an aggregate interface.
  - c. The subordinate member device sends packets out of the aggregate interface.

#### **201801200080**

- Symptom: A management interface has an IPv6 address. However, you cannot view the management interface's IPv6 address on the OA system.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a management interface has an IPv6 address and you view the switch information on the OA system.

#### **201801100664/201712070464**

- Symptom: Packets cannot be forwarded because the next hop in OSPF routes are mistakenly calculated when OSPF neighbors change.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple OSPF neighbors exist in the broadcast domain and the neighbors change.

#### **201801250134**

- Symptom: The memory leaks.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VCFC controller is used to deploy configuration to the switch.

## Resolved problems in R2432P05

### 201709150261

- Symptom: The switch does not display ACL configuration after the **display acl** command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch runs for a length of time.

### 201708150413

- Symptom: LACP flaps when the management VLAN setting is configured and then removed on a member port of a dynamic link aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the management VLAN setting is configured and then removed on a member port of a dynamic link aggregation group.

### 201708090737

- Symptom: The memory usage is high when multiple Layer 2 aggregation groups receive heavy multicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple Layer 2 aggregation groups receive heavy multicast traffic.

### 201708280516

- Symptom: When certain port security modes are used, MAC authentication does not work after a reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - Enable port security and configure one of the following modes on a port:
    - `macAddressWithRadius`
    - `macAddressOrUserLoginSecure`
    - `macAddressElseUserLoginSecure`
    - `macAddressOrUserLoginSecureExt`
    - `macAddressElseUserLoginSecureExt`
  - Save the running configuration, and delete the binary (.mdb) configuration file.
  - Reboot the switch.

### 201708250079

- Symptom: With password control enabled, the **dir** command might display duplicate file names if Telnet and SSH users frequently log in and log out.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The **password-control enable** command is executed.

- b. A large number of Telnet and SSH users frequently log in and log out.
- c. The **dir** command is repeatedly executed to display the files in the flash memory.

#### **201708250006/201706140662**

- Symptom: The switch might reboot unexpectedly for handshake timeout if a patch is repeatedly installed and uninstalled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a patch is repeatedly installed and uninstalled.

#### **201708250005/201706070383/201706220025**

- Symptom: Port-based 802.1X authentication might fail if the username request timeout timer is set.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable 802.1X authentication and configure port-based access control on an interface.
  - b. Execute the **dot1x timer tx-period tx-period-value** command in system view.

#### **201708230719**

- Symptom: The switch might reboot unexpectedly when the next hop in a PBR policy flaps constantly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch has been running for a long period of time, and the next hop in a PBR policy flaps constantly.

#### **201708230714**

- Symptom: The switch might reboot unexpectedly if a file in the flash memory is frequently read and written.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a file in the flash memory is frequently read and written.

#### **201708230661/201705030009**

- Symptom: After the switch starts up, the static route associated with a track entry does not change with the status change of the track entry.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch fails to associate the static route with the Track process when the process starts.

#### **201708230655**

- Symptom: RADIUS accounting-on does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The VPN instance of the RADIUS server is specified.
  - b. The switch repeatedly sends accounting-on packets to the RADIUS server.

#### **201708230560**

- Symptom: The switch cannot communicate with some devices by sending packets shorter than 64 bytes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch sends packets shorter than 64 bytes.

#### 201708230547

- Symptom: Under Telnet attacks, the switch console might fail to respond and the switch might reboot for memory exhaustion when users log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is under Telnet attacks.

#### 201708230209

- Symptom: The **apply cost-type internal** command does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **apply cost-type internal** command is executed.

#### 201708220056

- Symptom: After two master/subordinate switchovers are performed on an IRF fabric, the virtual links to connected nodes are deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two master/subordinate switchovers are performed on an IRF fabric.

#### 201708280333

- Symptom: After the switch reboots, part of mirroring and spanning tree configuration is lost.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Downgrade the software from R2432P02 to R2307.
  - b. Delete SNMP configuration.
  - c. Save the running configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201708250137

- Symptom: A compatible ISSU from F2427 to R2432P03 fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a compatible ISSU is performed to upgrade from F2427 to R2432P03.

#### 201708230703

- Symptom: The switch might reboot unexpectedly when active/standby MPU switchovers are frequently performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is configured with multiple types of tunnels, and active/standby MPU switchovers are frequently performed.

#### 201708170708

- Symptom: The **undo jumboframe enable** command does not take effect after an IRF fabric restores a .cfg configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the device to prevent jumbo frames from passing through by using the **undo jumboframe enable** command.
  - b. Upgrade the software version of the IRF fabric from R2311P04 to R2422P01 or from R2422P01 to R2432 or later.

- c. Restore the configuration of the IRF fabric from a .cfg configuration file.

#### 201708300629

- Symptom: Packet loss occurs if the switch forwards TCP packets of which the packet length is greater than 1476 bytes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two GRE tunnels are created on the switch.

#### 201708170003

- Symptom: The output from the **display vlan brief** command does not contain brief information about VLANs of which the VLAN ID is a multiple of 41.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is configured with 4094 VLANs (the maximum number of VLANs allowed).

#### 201708160590

- Symptom: The old IRF master device cannot start up after a master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use three or more devices to set up an IRF fabric. The member devices support preconfiguring IRF member devices in standalone mode.
  - b. Upgrade the software version of the IRF fabric to R2432P03 by using the **issu load** command.
  - c. Perform a master/subordinate switchover by using the **issu run switchover** command.

#### 201707270644

- Symptom: The **mac-address static** command fails to add static MAC address entries on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use a controller to issue OpenFlow MAC address entries to the switch.
  - b. Configure the same static MAC address entries on the switch by using the **mac-address static** command. The command is executed successfully.
  - c. Delete the OpenFlow MAC address entries issued by the controller.

#### 201706290413

- Symptom: The switch might reboot unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if the following conditions exist:
  - TRILL is configured on the switch and a large number of TRILL routes are created.
  - The switch receives a large number of ARP packets and TRILL routes flap.

#### 201705120036/201704120189

- Symptom: A TRILL-enabled trunk port on a subordinate IRF member device cannot forward TRILL traffic.

- Condition: This symptom might occur after the port on the subordinate IRF member device receives two hello packets from a TRILL neighbor.

#### 201703090020

- Symptom: The CLI might get stuck if you repeatedly enter Tcl configuration view and then execute any command on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if you repeatedly enter Tcl configuration view and then execute any command.

#### 201710200083

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond to user input after any key is pressed to pause displaying device configuration, and the CLI responds to user input after **Ctrl+C** is pressed to cancel displaying device configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch has a large amount of configuration.

#### 201710110769

- Symptom: A watchdog reboot occurs on the switch if an interface installed with a GE transceiver module is configured as a reflector port for a remote source group and then the reflector port configuration is removed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an interface installed with a GE transceiver module is configured as a reflector port for a remote source group and then the reflector port configuration is removed.

#### 201710100468

- Symptom: The CLI fails to respond to user input.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Multiple SSH users log in to the switch and then log out repeatedly.
  - b. A user displays heap memory usage for a user process by using the **display process memory heap job** command.

#### 201710100301

- Symptom: The LLDP-enabled switch is not displayed as an LLDP neighbor in the output from the **display lldp neighbor-information verbose** command executed on the LLDP-enabled peer device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if following operations are performed:
  - a. Remove a trunk port on the LLDP-enabled switch from VLAN 1.
  - b. Assign an IP address to the VLAN interface of another VLAN and assign the trunk port to the VLAN.
  - c. Display detailed LLDP neighbor information on the LLDP-enabled peer device by using the **display lldp neighbor-information verbose** command.



#### 201709290390

- Symptom: The CLI gets stuck when any command is executed in Tcl configuration view.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch performs HWTACACS authentication and accounting on users.

#### 201709280288

- Symptom: The system prompts that memory resources are insufficient.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch is under Telnet attacks.

#### 201709260113

- Symptom: The **display process** command displays no information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if this command is executed after a large number of SSH users and Telnet users log in to the switch.

#### 201709190240

- Symptom: The console does not respond after the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands are executed repeatedly on a port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a fiber-to-copper conversion module is installed in the port to connect to the peer.

#### 201709160032

- Symptom: In an FCoE network, the switch discards FDISC packets with a sequence count (SEQ\_CNT) of 255.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a node logs in to the switch through a VFC interface and sends FDISC packets to the switch.

#### 201706220503

- Symptom: Some traffic classes and traffic behaviors are lost in a QoS policy deployed to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the QoS policy is deployed to the switch by the controller.

#### 201707040588/201604110306

- Symptom: An IRF physical interface incorrectly learns the LLDP neighbor information of the peer IRF physical interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if local port mirroring is configured on the IRF fabric as follows:
  - Specify the local IRF physical interface as the source port.
  - Specify a port other than an IRF physical interface on the peer member device as the destination port.

#### 201709040020

- Symptom: A server fails to forward storage traffic.

- Condition: This symptom occurs after an IRF fabric connected to the server performs an master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201708280564

- Symptom: In an environment outlined in Appendix E in RFC 2328, OSPF performs incorrect route calculation.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a static network route.
  - b. Configure the **import-route static** command.
  - c. Configure another static network route.

#### 201708230527

- Symptom: OSPF advertises a wrong route.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an IRF fabric splits and MAD sets one member device to the Recovery state.

#### 201708250083/201706140310

- Symptom: A TRILL ping operation fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after an active/standby TRILL process switchover occurs or the TRILL process is rebooted.

#### 201708180513/201703070364

- Symptom: The **qinq ethernet-type service-tag** command does not take effect on an interface after the running configuration is saved and the switch is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **qinq ethernet-type service-tag** command in interface view.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201709150400/201709020430

- Symptom: After certain operations, the SSH session stays occupied and is not released.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - After you perform authentication through the SSH client, the client does not continue to request services.
  - No operation is performed when you are prompted to modify the password.

#### 201705020225/201705020130

- Symptom: A VLAN interface is enabled with OSPF to advertise the subnet to which the interface belongs, but the peer fails to learn the route.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The physical link state of the VLAN interface is Administratively DOWN or MAD ShutDown.

- b. Then, the VLAN interface is brought up by using the **undo shutdown** command or the IRF fabric in the Recovery state is restored to the normal MAD state by using the mad restore command.

#### 201708170010/201708020119

- Symptom: A user might fail to remotely log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the user logs in to the switch by using SSH or Telnet.

#### 201708240054

- Symptom: CVE-2014-9297
- Condition: An attacker can exploit this issue. When an NTP client decrypted a secret received from an NTP server.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-9298
- Condition: An attacker could bypass source IP restrictions and send malicious control and configuration packets.

#### 201704280535

- Symptom: CVE-2017-6458
- Condition: NTP are prone to a buffer-overflow vulnerability because it fails to properly bounds-check user-supplied data before copying it into an insufficiently sized buffer.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-9042
- Condition: NTP is prone to a denial-of-service vulnerability. An attacker can exploit this issue to cause a denial-of-service condition, denying service to legitimate users.

## Resolved problems in R2432P03

#### 201704120179

- Symptom: A TRILL-enabled IRF fabric cannot forward part of TRILL traffic after loops are eliminated automatically from the TRILL network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if loops are eliminated automatically from a TRILL network.

#### 201703300059

- Symptom: In a dynamic aggregation group, interface A is Selected, and interface B is Unselected. After interface A is removed from the aggregation group, interface B becomes Selected, and the two interfaces cannot communicate.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute **link-aggregation lacp traffic-redirect-notification enable** in system view.
  - b. Set the mode of an aggregation group to dynamic.
  - c. Assign interface A to the aggregation group. The interface becomes Selected.

- d. Assign interface B to the aggregation group. The interface becomes Unselected.
- e. Remove interface A from the aggregation group.

#### 201703290336

- Symptom: Member interfaces of an aggregation group might fail to be Selected when certain operations are repeatedly performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are repeatedly performed:
  - a. Create an aggregation group and assign interfaces to it.
  - b. Remove the aggregation member interfaces and delete the aggregation group.

#### 201703280369

- Symptom: The **issu commit** command fails to complete an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Three or more devices form a ring-topology IRF fabric.
  - b. Perform an ISSU to downgrade the software from version R2432, R2432P01, or R2432P02 to an earlier version and execute the **issu commit** command to complete the ISSU.

#### 201703210044

- Symptom: Constant BFD session flapping occurs after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a master/subordinate switchover occurs on an IRF fabric after BFD is enabled and the running configuration is saved.

#### 201703110247

- Symptom: After an interface is split into four breakout interfaces, only one breakout interface is up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed on an interface:
  - a. Install an adaptor into the interface, split the interface into four breakout interfaces, and combine the breakout interfaces.
  - b. Remove the adaptor.
  - c. Install a 40-GE transceiver module into the interface and split the interface into four breakout interfaces.

#### 201703060503

- Symptom: OSPF route calculation errors result in residual routes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch learns multiple routes that have the same network address and different mask lengths from Type-3 LSAs after OSPF neighbor relationships are established.

#### 201703060484

- Symptom: Packet loss occurs on a dynamic aggregate interface if it is configured as an edge aggregate interface and the member ports do not receive LACPDUs.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if the member ports of an edge aggregate interface do not receive LACPDUs.

#### 201704060499

- Symptom: The **openflow shutdown** setting on an IRF subordinate member might be missing after the IRF fabric reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **openflow shutdown** command is executed on a subordinate member of an IRF fabric configured with OpenFlow and the IRF fabric reboots.

#### 201704060491

- Symptom: On an OpenFlow-enabled IRF fabric, the status of an interface becomes **OFP DOWN** after the controller issues the port\_mod(up) setting to the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The **openflow shutdown** command is executed on an interface.
  - b. The controller issues the port\_mod(up) setting to the interface.
  - c. An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201703060493

- Symptom: The switch is connected to an upstream ZTE device in an MPLS TE network, and the tunnel to the ZTE device cannot come up because RSVP fails to set up a CRLSP.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is connected to an upstream ZTE device in an MPLS TE network.

#### 201702220649

- Symptom: CVE-2017-3731
- Condition: OpenSSL is prone to denial-of-service vulnerability. An attacker may exploit this issue to crash the application, resulting in denial-of-service condition.
- Symptom: CVE-2017-3732
- Condition: OpenSSL is prone to an information-disclosure vulnerability. An attacker can exploit this issue to gain access to sensitive information that may aid in further attacks.

#### 201612050642

- Symptom: CVE-2016-7427
- Condition: The broadcast mode of NTP is expected to only be used in a trusted network. If the broadcast network is accessible to an attacker, a potentially exploitable denial of service vulnerability in ntpd's broadcast mode replay prevention functionality can be abused. An attacker with access to the NTP broadcast domain can periodically inject specially crafted broadcast mode NTP packets into the broadcast domain which, while being logged by ntpd, can cause ntpd to reject broadcast mode packets from legitimate NTP broadcast servers.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-7428
- Condition: The broadcast mode of NTP is expected to only be used in a trusted network. If the broadcast network is accessible to an attacker, a potentially exploitable denial of service

vulnerability in ntpd's broadcast mode poll interval enforcement functionality can be abused. To limit abuse, ntpd restricts the rate at which each broadcast association will process incoming packets. ntpd will reject broadcast mode packets that arrive before the poll interval specified in the preceding broadcast packet expires. An attacker with access to the NTP broadcast domain can send specially crafted broadcast mode NTP packets to the broadcast domain which, while being logged by ntpd, will cause ntpd to reject broadcast mode packets from legitimate NTP broadcast servers.

- Symptom: CVE-2016-7431
- Condition: Zero Origin timestamp problems were fixed by Bug 2945 in ntp-4.2.8p6. However, subsequent timestamp validation checks introduced a regression in the handling of some Zero origin timestamp checks.

#### 201702140091

- Symptom: The processes might exit abnormally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if IRF master/subordinate switchover is performed frequently.

#### 201701220483

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Two or more equal-cost BGP routes exist for IPv6 traffic. Both the source address and destination address of the IPv6 traffic have equal-cost routes in the BGP routing table.
  - b. sFlow sampling is configured on the incoming interface or outgoing interface of the traffic.
  - c. The **balance** command is configured on two BGP neighbor devices.

## Resolved problems in R2432P02

#### 201702170070

- Symptom: Attempt to change a Layer 2 interface to a Layer 3 interface (routed mode) fails, and the console port stops responding.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Enable MAC authentication on the switch.
  - b. Issue ACLs to the switch from IMC.
  - c. Set the operating mode of the interface to routed mode when a large number of MAC authentication users are online.

#### 201701200084

- Symptom: IMC cannot display information about the ports on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when IMC reads port information from the switch.

# Resolved problems in R2432P01

## 201701120396

- Symptom: The system prompts that "MAD BFD cannot be configured in this interface." when BFD MAD is enabled on a VLAN interface by using the **mad bfd enable** command.
- Condition: None.

## 201612300373

- Symptom: The device might reboot unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs with a low probability if the CPU sends a unicast IP packet and the destination IP address of the packet is deleted from the outgoing interface.

## 201701130106

- Symptom: Multicast traffic cannot be forwarded correctly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed on the switch:
  - a. Create a Layer 3 aggregation group and add multiple Layer 3 interfaces to the aggregation group.
  - b. Enable PIM-SM or PIM-DM on the Layer 3 aggregate interface.

# Resolved problems in R2432

## 201603140235

- Symptom: MPLS LDP neighbor flapping occurs when a MAC address is assigned to a multichassis Layer 3 aggregate interface on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a MAC address is assigned to a multichassis Layer 3 aggregate interface on an IRF fabric.

## 201612130462

- Symptom: After an interface is configured as a customer-side port, IPv4 routes and ARP entries fail to be issued.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - Configure a VLAN interface as a customer-side port, and bind the VLAN interface to a VPN instance. Configure another VLAN interface in the same way. ARP packets are transmitted between the two VLAN interfaces.
  - Configure a VSI interface as a customer-side port, and bind the VSI interface to a VPN instance. Configure another VSI interface in the same way. ARP packets are transmitted between the two VSI interfaces.

## 201611280365

- Symptom: OSPF neighbor relationship cannot be established.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Establish OSPF neighbor relationship among multiple devices, and configure the network type as P2MP for the OSPF interfaces.
  - b. Execute the **reset ospf** command multiple times.

#### 201611150075

- Symptom: After an interface is installed with a GE transceiver module, the interface cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Bind the interface to an IRF port, and then unbind the interface from the IRF port.
  - b. Install a GE transceiver module in the interface.

#### 201610270242

- Symptom: A service loopback group fails to be created.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Before creating a service loopback group, configure multiport ARP entries on the device.
  - b. Delete multiport ARP entries or clear all ARP entries.
  - c. Configure multiport ARP entries again and create the service loopback group.

#### 201608300066

- Symptom: Some NQA operation intervals are different from those configured.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device is configured with multiple NQA operations.

#### 201612170183

- Symptom: STP loops might occur at a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure STP on an IRF fabric.
  - b. View the STP status after a master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201612120417

- Symptom: The OpenFlow connections between the device and controller continuously flap.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. The device is configured with the OpenFlow connection backup feature by default.
  - b. The whole IRF fabric is rebooted.

#### 201612090546

- Symptom: After an IRF member device leaves an IRF fabric, the aggregation group member ports on the member device are not deleted from the OpenFlow instance.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an IRF member device leaves an IRF fabric because the IRF physical interface that connects the master device to the member device is shut down.



#### **201612090352**

- Symptom: The aggregation group MAC address on the device is different from the MAC address reported to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the aggregation group is down and the device reports the aggregation group MAC address to the controller.

#### **201612080309**

- Symptom: Though the Leap indicator is changed to 01 on the NTP packet sender, the Leap indicator is still 00 in the NTP packets received on the NTP packet receiver.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if NTP is configured and the Leap indicator field is manually changed to 01 on the NTP packet sender.

#### **201612070503**

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur in an OpenFlow instance.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the OpenFlow instance is activated and then deactivated.

#### **201611180181**

- Symptom: When the configuration of the device is rolled back by using an .mdb configuration file, the Smart Link configuration is lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the index of the interface configured with Smart Link changes.

#### **201611070207**

- Symptom: The LowFree memory of the device keeps decreasing.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if users frequently log in to the device by using SSH or Telnet.

#### **201609060517**

- Symptom: Because the bandwidth of a VFC interface uses the default value and does not respond to the bandwidth of the Layer 2 aggregate interface bound to the VFC interface, the FSPF route calculated is not the optimal route.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VFC interface is bound to a Layer 2 aggregate interface and the corresponding Layer 2 aggregation group has multiple member ports.

#### **201611160492**

- Symptom: A user might fail to log in to an IRF fabric through the console port of the master device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Log out from the IRF fabric, and log in to the IRF fabric through the console port of the master device again.
  - b. Restart the ttymgr process.

## **201611100160**

- Symptom: An OpenFlow controller receives incorrect PVID change logs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. An interface on the device and an OpenFlow controller establish a connection.
  - b. In interface view, change the link type of the interface from access to trunk.

## **201609070089/201611080312**

- Symptom: The interface management process is always running and cannot be stopped. The CLI does not respond to input commands.
- Condition: This symptom occurs at a low probability if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Bind a 40-GE interface to an IRF port.
  - b. Unbind the 40-GE interface from its IRF port.
  - c. Split the 40-GE interface into four 10-GE breakout interfaces, and bind the 10-GE breakout interfaces to an IRF port.
  - d. Unbind the 10-GE breakout interfaces from the IRF port.
  - e. Repeat the steps above.

## **201611080299**

- Symptom: All IRF member devices reboot unexpectedly at a low probability.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Bind a 40-GE interface to an IRF port.
  - b. Unbind the 40-GE interface from its IRF port.
  - c. Split the 40-GE interface into four 10-GE breakout interfaces, and bind the 10-GE breakout interfaces to an IRF port.
  - d. Unbind the 10-GE breakout interfaces from the IRF port
  - e. Repeat the steps above.

## **201610170074/201611040063**

- Symptom: The BGP sessions between BGP peers on the IRF master member might go down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure BGP NSR for the IRF fabric.
  - b. A subordinate member device fails and the IRF fabric splits. As a result, the subordinate member device becomes MAD Down.

## **201611020283**

- Symptom: Multicast packets cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if both 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication are configured in interface view.

#### 201610280266

- Symptom: Patch installation might fail.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In an IRF fabric, the fclink process is restarted.
  - b. Use the **install activate all** command to install the patch file that fixes the problems of the FC module.

#### 201610260898

- Symptom: The CLI might fail to respond to input commands.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. An IRF fabric is connected to a server. Distributed aggregation groups are set up.
  - b. A large number of LACP packets cause the LACP protocol to repeatedly flap.

#### 201610260589

- Symptom: The memory leaks.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Install and remove the patch file.
  - b. Use the **install commit** command to refresh the next startup software image list for the master device.

#### 201610210440

- Symptom: Switching an IRF physical interface to a normal Ethernet interface fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Bind a physical interface to an IRF port.
  - b. Install a GE transceiver module in the interface.

#### 201609280064

- Symptom: A DHCP client fails to obtain an IP address.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the load sharing mode for an aggregation group spanning multiple IRF member devices.
  - b. Enable DHCP relay on all IRF member devices.
  - c. Use the **link-aggregation management-port** command to configure the management port for the aggregation group member ports.

#### 201608050297

- Symptom: Some aggregation group member ports flap.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Assign a large number of ports to an aggregation group.

- b. In aggregation group view, configure the **port trunk permit vlan all** command.

#### **201608240186**

- Symptom: Deleting traffic behaviors failed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure 100 traffic classes and 100 traffic behaviors in a QoS policy.
  - b. Configure a flow mirroring action in a traffic behavior.
  - c. Apply the QoS policy to 10-GE breakout interfaces split from a 40-GE interface.
  - d. Combine the breakout interfaces, and delete the traffic behaviors in the QoS policy.

#### **201611030383/201610290030**

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond after a user logs in through a management interface or console port when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. Password control is enabled.
  - b. A large number of users log in to the switch at the same time.

#### **201610260431**

- Symptom: An SSH or Telnet user cannot log in when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. SYN Cookie is enabled.
  - b. The client is not directly connected to the switch.
  - c. The SSH or Telnet user uses an IPv6 address of the switch.

#### **201610120394**

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur when more than 500 VLAN interfaces are created on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if more than 500 VLAN interfaces are created on the switch.

#### **201608300620**

- Symptom: It takes a long time to install a patch on the master device of an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if this patch is first installed on the master device rather than the subordinate devices.

#### **201610240077**

- Symptom: After packets on GRE tunnel interfaces are decapsulated, the VRF IDs of L3 entries obtained are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure GRE tunnels on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Associate GRE tunnel interfaces with VPN instances.

- c. Reboot the IRF fabric.

#### **201611240492**

- Symptom: A QoS policy fails to be applied.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the OVSDb controller deploys a QoS policy that does not contain a DSCP marking action.

#### **201609300136/201609300233**

- Symptom: When binding a VFC interface to a physical interface fails, using the MIB to obtain the failure reason fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. On an FCF switch, create a VFC interface and bind the VFC interface to a physical interface.
  - b. The binding fails.

#### **201611180048**

- Symptom: The switch prints parity error and recovery logs every five minutes.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the L3 module has parity errors on the switch.

#### **201611110084**

- Symptom: An IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs unexpectedly and the OVSDb server function fails to be enabled after the switchover.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the OVSDb server function is repeatedly enabled and disabled on an IRF fabric.

#### **201611090112**

- Symptom: An OVSDb controller fails to deploy a QoS policy.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller deploys the QoS policy that contains a CAR action for rate limiting and the CAR rate limit parameters are not configured according to the granularity.

#### **201610310073**

- Symptom: Incompatibility problems occur after the software is upgraded for the device configured with OVSDb.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Start the OVSDb process on the device.
  - b. Upgrade the software for the device. In the new software version, OVSDb entries change.
  - c. In the new software version, start the OVSDb process.

#### **201610190100**

- Symptom: The QoS entry name is incorrect, and the QoS entry fails to be deployed.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if OVSDb is configured on the device and the OVSDb controller is used to deploy a QoS entry to the device.

#### 201609200237

- Symptom: Configuring a VSAN to allow any WWN to log in through the specified interfaces fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a VSAN, configure the **any-wwn interface** *interface-list* command to allow any WWN to log in through the specified interfaces.
  - b. In the same VSAN, configure the **any-wwn interface** *interface-list* command again.

#### 201609080266

- Symptom: The **display this** command output and the **display current-configuration** command output for the FC port security policy are different.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In VSAN view, configure the **fc-port-security enable** command and the **fc-port-security auto-learn** command.
  - b. Use the **display this** and **display current-configuration** commands to view the FC port security policy.

#### 201609070500

- Symptom: When a VFC interface is assigned to multiple VSANs and the port security policy is configured for a VSAN, a user cannot log in through ports in other VSANs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Assign a VFC interface to multiple VSANs.
  - b. Configure the **fc-port-security enable** command for a VSAN.

#### 201611170145

- Symptom: The OVSDb process fails to be started.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the OVSDb process is restarted when the vtep.db file is corrupt.

#### 201606030317

- Symptom: CVE-2016-2105
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in “EVP Encode” in OpenSSL before 1.0.1t and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2h allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (heap memory corruption) via a large amount of binary data.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-2106
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in “EVP Encrypt” in OpenSSL before 1.0.1t and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2h allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (heap memory corruption) via a large amount of binary data.

- Symptom: CVE-2016-2107
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in OpenSSL before 1.0.1t and 1.0.2h allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive cleartext information via a padding-oracle attack against an AES CBC session.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-2108
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in OpenSSL before 1.0.1o and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2c allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (buffer underflow and memory corruption).
- Symptom: CVE-2016-2109
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in “asn” before 1.0.1t and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2h allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) via a short invalid encoding.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-2176
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in “X509” in OpenSSL before 1.0.1t and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2h allows remote attackers to obtain sensitive information from memory or cause a denial of service

#### **201611080340**

- Symptom: CVE-2016-5195
- Condition: An unprivileged local user could use this flaw to gain write access to otherwise read-only memory mappings and thus increase their privileges on the system.

#### **201611070389**

- Symptom: CVE-2016-8858
- Condition: A remote user can send specially crafted data during the key exchange process to trigger a flaw in `kex_input_kexinit()` and consume excessive memory on the target system. This can be exploited to consume up to 384 MB per connection.

#### **201610290084**

- Symptom: The log buffer cannot record log messages after the system time is set back.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the system time is set back.

#### **201610220217**

- Symptom: CVE-2016-6304:
- Condition: Multiple memory leaks in `t1_lib.c` in OpenSSL before 1.0.1u, 1.0.2 before 1.0.2i, and 1.1.0 before 1.1.0a allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) via large OCSP Status Request extensions.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-6306
- Condition: The certificate parser in OpenSSL before 1.0.1u and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2i might allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds read) via crafted certificate operations, related to `s3_clnt.c` and `s3_srvr.c`.

## 201608290406

- Symptom: CVE-2009-3238
- Condition: The `get_random_int` function in the Linux kernel before 2.6.30 produces insufficiently random numbers, which allows attackers to predict the return value, and possibly defeat protection mechanisms

## 201609080061/201609080062

- Symptom: The BFD MAD status of an IRF fabric is **Faulty**.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Two IRF fabrics configured with BFD MAD are connected with each other.
  - One IRF fabric receives BFD MAD detection packets from the other IRF fabric.

## 201608310495

- Symptom: The error message "Scanning is interrupted" occurs during ARP scanning.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Assign secondary addresses to a Layer 3 interface when no primary address is assigned to the interface.
  - b. Enable ARP scanning on the Layer 3 interface to scan secondary IP addresses.

## 201608290242

- Symptom: The unknown unicast storm control configuration does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if unknown unicast storm control is enabled and the upper and lower thresholds are set on an interface by using the **storm-constrain unicast kbps** *max-pps-values min-pps-values* command.

## 201608160221

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Use the **mirror-to interface** *interface-type interface-number* **loopback** command to configure an interface as a flow mirroring destination interface with the loopback feature.
  - b. Cancel the configuration.

## 201611230197

- Symptom: An IRF member device cannot correctly forward packets and the CLI of the IRF member device hangs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an IRF member device loads a software version earlier than F2431.



# Resolved problems in F2431

## 201608040531

- Symptom: PBR-based forwarding fails on the VLAN interface of a super VLAN. Packets are forwarded through the previous forwarding route rather than the route specified by the PBR policy even though the next hop in the PBR policy is reachable.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if PBR is configured on the VLAN interface of the super VLAN.

## 201608100354/201607260156

- Symptom: The CLI hangs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a script including the **display clock** command is repeatedly executed.

## 201608080408

- Symptom: The **display system internal startup cache** command displays **None** after an IRF master/subordinate switchover, which indicates the .mdb binary configuration file on the device is lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Save the running configuration and reboot the IRF fabric. A master/subordinate switchover occurs.
  - b. Display the file path of the .mdb binary configuration file used at the current startup by using the **display system internal startup cache** command.

## 201608050487

- Symptom: A checksum error occurs in an Efp\_meter\_table entry and the entry fails to be restored.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a parity error exists in the Efp\_meter\_table entry.

## 201607210018

- Symptom: Flow entries for the service chain module do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Shut down the output interface of a tunnel interface by using the **shutdown** command.
  - b. Deploy flow entries for the service chain module.
  - c. Bring up the output interface of the tunnel interface by using **undo shutdown** the command.

## 201607190405

- Symptom: The number of multicast packets received by a multicast client is greater than or less than the expected number.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:

- a. An IRF fabric is connected a PE device.
- b. The upstream interface and the RPF neighbor of the multicast tunnel interface are not the same.
- c. A master/subordinate switchover occurs or multicast forwarding entries are cleared.

#### 201607150396

- Symptom: The device reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Create multiple traffic classes by using the **traffic classifier** *classifier-name* [ **operator** { **and** | **or** } ] command.
  - b. Create multiple traffic behaviors by using the **traffic behavior** *behavior-name* command.
  - c. Create a QoS policy by using the **qos policy** *policy-name* command.
  - d. Associate traffic behaviors with the traffic classes in the QoS policy.
  - e. Apply the QoS policy to incoming and outgoing traffic of a VLAN by using the **qos vlan-policy** *policy-name* **vlan** *vlan-id-list* { **inbound** | **outbound** } command.
  - f. Remove the QoS policy applied to the incoming and outgoing traffic of the VLAN by using the **undo qos vlan-policy** *policy-name* **vlan** *vlan-id-list* { **inbound** | **outbound** } command.
  - g. Repeat tasks **e** to **f**.

#### 201607110396

- Symptom: Some configuration of the device is lost after the device starts up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Download a configuration file to the device through the HTTP server.
  - b. Specify the configuration file as the next-startup configuration file.
  - c. Save the running configuration and reboot the device.

#### 201606280648

- Symptom: The description configured for an interface does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the description includes unsupported characters.

#### 201608300525

- Symptom: The later-applied ACL on an interface cannot be used to filter outgoing packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. An interface is applied with an IPv4 advanced ACL and an IPv6 advanced ACL to filter outgoing packets.
  - b. The number of rules in the IPv4 advanced ACL is in the range of 256 to 512.
  - c. The IPv6 advanced ACL includes the following rules:
    - **rule** *rule-id* **permit icmpv6**.
    - **rule** *rule-id* **permit ipv6 source** *source-address*.

- **rule rule-id permit tcp destination destination-address destination-port eq xx.**

## 201606060209

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, traffic cannot be correctly forwarded after a patch is installed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The device has a hot patch installed to fix STP problems.
  - b. The spanning tree protocol operates in PVST mode on the device.
  - c. VLANs have been irregularly added and deleted on the device.

## 201608200139

- Symptom: Device memory leaks slowly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if L2VPN is enabled by using the **l2vpn enable** command in system view.

## 201606290308

- Symptom: The model name displayed in local LLDP information is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if local LLDP information is displayed by using the **display lldp local-information** command.

## 201607290021

- Symptom: CVE-2016-2177
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in s3\_srvr.c, ssl\_sess.c, and t1\_lib.c functions in OpenSSL through 1.0.2h that allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (integer overflow and application crash), or possibly have an unspecified other impact by leveraging unexpected malloc behavior.

## 201607290007

- Symptom: CVE-2012-0036
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in curl and libcurl 7.2x before 7.24.0 that allows remote attackers to conduct data-injection attacks via a crafted URL, as demonstrated by a CRLF injection attack on the (1) IMAP, (2) POP3, or (3) SMTP protocol.

## 201603170153

- Symptom: CVE-2016-0701
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in the DH\_check\_pub\_key function which makes it easier for remote attackers to discover a private DH (Diffie-Hellman) exponent by making multiple handshakes with a peer that chose an inappropriate number. This issue affects OpenSSL version 1.0.2. and addressed in 1.0.2f. OpenSSL 1.0.1 is not affected by this CVE.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-3197
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability when using SSLv2 which can be exploited in a man-in-the-middle attack, if device has disabled ciphers.

## **201512280205**

- Symptom: CVE-2015-3194
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability which can be exploited in a DoS attack, if device is presented with a specific ASN.1 signature using the RSA.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-3195
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability with malformed OpenSSL X509\_ATTRIBUTE structure used by the PKCS#7 and CMS routines which may cause memory leak.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-3196
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability where a race condition can occur when specific PSK identity hints are received.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-1794
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability if a client receives a ServerKeyExchange for an anonymous Diffie-Hellman (DH) ciphersuite which can cause possible Denial of Service (DoS) attack.

## **201607040265**

- Symptom: CVE-2016-4953
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in NTP 4.x before 4.2.8p8 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service by sending a spoofed packet with incorrect authentication data at a certain time.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-4954
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in ntpd in NTP 4.x before 4.2.8p8 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service by sending spoofed packets from source IP addresses in a certain scenario.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-4956
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in NTP 4.x before 4.2.8p8 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service via a spoofed broadcast packet.

## **201605090023**

- Symptom: CVE-2015-8138
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in ntpd which attackers may be able to disable time synchronization by sending a crafted NTP packet to the NTP client.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-7979
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in ntpd allows attackers to send special crafted broadcast packets to broadcast clients, which may cause the affected NTP clients to become out of sync over a longer period of time.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-7974
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in NTP 4.x before 4.2.8p6 and 4.3.x before 4.3.90 which might allow remote attackers to conduct impersonation attacks via an arbitrary trusted key.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-7973

- Condition: Fixed vulnerability when NTP is configured in broadcast mode, a man-in-the-middle attacker or a malicious client could replay packets received from the broadcast server to all (other) clients, which cause the time on affected clients to become out of sync over a longer period of time.

## **201605160326**

- Symptom: CVE-2016-1547
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability where an off-path attacker can deny service to ntpd clients by demobilizing preemptable associations using spoofed crypto-NAK packets.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-1548
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability where an attacker can change the time of an ntpd client or deny service to an ntpd client by forcing it to change from basic client/server mode to interleaved symmetric mode.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-1550
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in ntpd function allow an attacker to conduct a timing attack to compute the value of the valid authentication digest causing forged packets to be accepted by ntpd.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-1551
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in ntpd allows unauthenticated network attackers to spoof refclock packets to ntpd processes on systems that do not implement bogon filtering.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-2519
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in ntpd will abort if an attempt is made to read an oversized value.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-7704
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in ntpd that a remote attacker could use, to send a packet to an ntpd client that would increase the client's polling interval value, and effectively disable synchronization with the server.

# Resolved problems in F2430

## **201606200288**

- Symptom: ARP requests are broadcasted on Layer 3 interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Layer 3 interface receives an ARP request with a all-0s source MAC address.

## **201606160058**

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric splits, the network ports on the Recovery-state IRF fabric stay in the down state for a long period of time.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a MAD-enabled IRF fabric splits.

#### **201606170104**

- Symptom: After a QoS policy for flow mirroring is removed, new QoS policies cannot be applied to implement flow mirroring.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The number of mirroring destination ports of a mirroring group or a flow mirroring QoS policy exceeds the limit.
  - Application of a QoS policy for flow mirroring fails, and the QoS policy is removed.

#### **201606160056**

- Symptom: When multicast VPN or GRE tunneling is configured on an IRF fabric, outgoing traffic has an additional tag of VLAN 0.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Multicast VPN or GRE tunneling is configured on an IRF fabric.
  - The outgoing interface of the traffic is not on the same card as the ports in the service loopback group used for multicast VPN or GRE tunneling.

#### **201606070629**

- Symptom: PVST instances flap constantly when the network topology changes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The number of PVST instances reaches 1 K.
  - sFlow is configured on the switch.
  - The network topology changes.

#### **201605240067**

- Symptom: The same MAC address is configured for two Layer 3 interfaces. When the MAC address of one interface is deleted, the other interface cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the same MAC address for two Layer 3 interfaces.
  - b. Delete the MAC address of one Layer 3 interface.

#### **201606120228**

- Symptom: OSPF cannot establish a neighbor relationship through a sham link.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure MD5 authentication multiple times for a sham link.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.

#### **201606210535**

- Symptom: A user-defined ACL cannot match packets with tunnel encapsulation by the inner IP header.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if a user-defined ACL is configured to match packets with tunnel encapsulation by the inner IP header.

#### 201606230190

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the **display mac-address** command does not display the MAC addresses learned on an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - A multichassis aggregate interface is configured.
  - Traffic of the aggregate interface is forwarded by only one IRF member.

#### 201606280429

- Symptom: When IPv4 IS-IS MTR and IPv6 IS-IS MTR are enabled, the switch cannot obtain routes from a Cisco NX9000 device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if IPv4 IS-IS MTR and IPv6 IS-IS MTR are enabled, and the peer is a Cisco NX9000 device.

#### 201606300317

- Symptom: When a Telnet user uses an overlength username, the switch might reboot for memory exhaustion.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Telnet user uses an overlength username.

#### 201607040218

- Symptom: After certain operations, a directly connected device cannot ping the switch, and the switch cannot forward Layer 3 traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a VLAN interface and assign it an IP address.
  - b. Associate the VLAN of the VLAN interface with a primary VLAN.
  - c. Remove the association between the VLAN and the primary VLAN.

#### 201607080232

- Symptom: When a management VLAN is configured for an aggregation group, the management VLAN cannot be pinged.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a management VLAN for an aggregation group.
  - b. Remove ports from the aggregation group.

#### 201607110490

- Symptom: Two servers connected to the switch through two SPB ACs cannot ping each other.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The **encapsulation default** command is configured for two interfaces that each host an AC.
  - The interfaces have different PVIDs.

## 201607120092

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, when traffic is forwarded between two SPB ACs on different cards, traffic is added an incorrect VLAN tag.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - An IRF fabric forwards traffic between two SPB ACs on different cards.
  - The **encapsulation default** command is configured for the interfaces that host the ACs.

## 201607190025

- Symptom: When a large number of multicast entries are generated, available memory reaches the lower limit.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of multicast entries are generated.

## 201607010074

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, multicast traffic forwarding is interrupted in one direction for a short period of time.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure multicast VPN for an IRF fabric, and enable the PIM-SSM mode for the public network.
  - b. Enable PIM NSR.
  - c. Configure the **default-group** command in MD view for a VPN instance.

## 201607010084

- Symptom: When certain conditions exist, some or all VPN instances on an IRF fabric cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Multicast VPN and PIM NSR are enabled for an IRF fabric.
  - The **data-group** command is configured in MD view for VPN instances.
  - Links for forwarding traffic are down during an IRF master/subordinate switchover.

## 201607060510/201607080302

- Symptom: When a 5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+Switch JG838A switch is connected to a HUAWEI server through an FC interface, VSAN mode negotiation fails, and login to the server fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+Switch JG838A switch is connected to a HUAWEI server through an FC interface, and VSANs are configured on the switch.

## 201606270231

- Symptom: An FC interface processes FLOGI packets with the set virtual fabric bit in the way of auto or on trunk mode after the **port trunk mode off** command is configured.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **port trunk mode off** command is configured for an FC interface.



## 201606210158

- Symptom: The unicast traffic statistics displayed by the **display interface** command are incorrect when a 40-GE interface receives unicast traffic at wire speed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 40-GE interface receives unicast traffic at wire speed.

# Resolved problems in F2429

## 201606010533

- Symptom: A switch cannot start up properly if the switch is rebooted after an OpenFlow instance is deactivated.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Deactivate an OpenFlow instance on the switch.
  - b. Specify a startup configuration file for the switch.
  - c. Reboot the switch.

## 201606010234

- Symptom: The switch reboots exceptionally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use the IMC server to monitor interface A of the switch.
  - b. Apply a QoS policy to interface A.
  - c. Use the **undo classifier classifier-name** command to delete all traffic classes of the QoS policy.

## 201605130329

- Symptom: When CCM sending is disabled on the local interface, the remote directly-connected interface is not shut down by CFD. The CFD continuity check function does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure CFD on the directly-connected switches.
  - b. On the directly-connected interfaces, configure outward-facing MEPs without VLANs and enable CFD continuity check.
  - c. Execute the **undo cfd cc service-instance instance-id mep mep-id enable** command on the local interface.

## 201605100323/201605120216

- Symptom: An IRF fabric is rebooted when endless loops are detected.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if parity errors occur to the l2\_entries of the switch.

#### 201604280163

- Symptom: The dropped packet statistics cannot be cleared by using the **reset packet-drop interface** command for an interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the interface drops packets because the data buffer is insufficient.

#### 201604260478

- Symptom: When radar detection flow entries are issued to the switch, the display of interface-up and interface-down logs is delayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if radar detection flow entries are issued to the switch and interfaces on the switch are shut down or brought up.

#### 201604250427

- Symptom: The **mac-address mac-move fast-update** configuration does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **mac-address mac-move fast-update** command is configured.

#### 201604250066/201308080141

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric configured with OpenFlow, delay occurs when you display flow table information for an OpenFlow instance.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of VLANs are associated with the OpenFlow instance.

#### 201604220354

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric with multidevice link aggregation, OSPF log information cannot be displayed and OSPF configuration cannot be deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Routing entries change frequently.
  - OSPF neighbors change frequently.
  - The **reset ospf process** command is executed repeatedly.

#### 201604190259

- Symptom: The device enabled with CDP compatibility cannot recognize CDP packets and discards unrecognized CDP packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the **lldp compliance admin-status cdp txrx** command is executed.

#### 201604190234

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric with multidevice link aggregation, protocol flapping occurs on all link aggregation groups.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the following operations are performed on an aggregation group:

- a. Configure the aggregate interface as a trunk port and assign it to all VLANs by using the **port trunk permit vlan all** command.
- b. Configure the aggregation group to operate in dynamic aggregation mode by using the **link-aggregation mode dynamic** command.
- c. Configure the aggregation group to operate in static aggregation mode by using the **undo link-aggregation mode** command.
- d. Configure the aggregation group to operate in dynamic aggregation mode by using the **link-aggregation mode dynamic** command.

#### 201604150307/201510190119

- Symptom: A BGP peer of the device reboots exceptionally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the device is disabled to exchange labeled routes with the BGP peer by using the **undo peer label-route-capability** command.

#### 201604140273

- Symptom: When an ENode receives RSCNs, it cannot timely obtain information about other ENodes in the same zone from the name server. As a result, ENodes in the same zone cannot access each other.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A large number of ENodes exist on the network.
  - A zone set is activated and distributed to the entire fabric by using the **zoneset activate** command.

#### 201604120244

- Symptom: The switch cannot learn routes from two OSPF LSAs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two OSPF LSAs from a neighbor contain different information for the same transnet link.

#### 201603220013

- Symptom: The device configured with OpenFlow cannot send packets out of the specified output port and cannot assign packets to the specified queue.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an output port and a queue ID are specified in a flow entry issued by the controller.

#### 201603120042

- Symptom: CLI does not respond to input commands after a client fails both 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The device connects to a Cisco telephone through a port.
  - Both 802.1X authentication and MAC authentication are enabled on the port.

- The device is configured to disable the port permanently upon detecting an illegal frame received on the port.

#### **201603110240**

- Symptom: On an MPLS L3 VPN network, the route between two PE devices which are interconnected through a P device is not reachable.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a PE device connects to the P device through a Layer 3 Ethernet interface.

#### **201602040439**

- Symptom: The device fails to restart up by using the .cfg configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if spaces are included in the name of the NTP or SNTP server.

#### **201511100575**

- Symptom: A DHCPv6 client fails to obtain a static IPv6 address from the DHCPv6 server.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if no subnet is specified in the DHCPv6 address pool on the DHCPv6 server.

#### **201508300025**

- Symptom: STP status of a port is not correct.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an aggregation group.
  - b. Enable or disable STP globally on the local device.
  - c. Bring up or shut down an aggregation member port in the aggregation group on the peer device.

#### **201604161225/201604161188**

- Symptom: CVE-2016-0705
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability when OpenSSL parses malformed DSA private keys and could lead to a DoS attack or memory corruption for applications that receive DSA private keys from untrusted sources.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-0798
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in OpenSSL 1.0.1 before 1.0.1s and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2g allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) by providing an invalid username in a connection attempt.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-0797
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in OpenSSL 1.0.1 before 1.0.1s and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2g allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (heap memory corruption or NULL pointer dereference).
- Symptom: CVE-2016-0799

- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in OpenSSL 1.0.1 before 1.0.1s and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2g improperly calculates string lengths, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service which could lead to memory allocation failure or memory leaks.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-0702
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in OpenSSL 1.0.1 before 1.0.1s and 1.0.2 before 1.0.2g which makes it easier for local users to discover RSA keys leveraging cache-bank conflicts, aka a "CacheBleed" attack.
- Symptom: CVE-2016-2842
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in the doapr\_outch function in crypto/bio/b\_print.c, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (out-of-bounds write or memory consumption) or possibly have unspecified other impact via a long string.

#### 201603170204

- Symptom: The device operating in the expert mode reboots exceptionally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the **undo flex10 enable** command is executed in Ethernet interface view.

#### 201605260046

- Symptom: The effective storm suppression threshold is 0 when the **broadcast-suppression/unicast-suppression/multicast-suppression pps 1** command is executed in interface view.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **broadcast-suppression/unicast-suppression/multicast-suppression pps 1** command is executed in interface view.

## Resolved problems in F2428

#### 201603230243/201605210012/201605030457

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly when an 802.1X user or DHCP client comes online after migration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an 802.1X user or DHCP client comes online after migration.

#### 201603220560

- Symptom: Only the most recent traffic mirroring configuration in a traffic behavior takes effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In a traffic behavior of a QoS policy, configure multiple traffic mirroring actions to mirror traffic to different interfaces.
  - b. Use the **qos apply policy policy-name { inbound | outbound }** command to apply the QoS policy globally, to a VLAN, or to an interface.

## 201602150629

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, the BGP process exits abnormally after BGP NSR is configured.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Start a BGP instance.
  - b. Configure the **address-family ipv4 mdt** command.
  - c. Configure the **non-stop-routing** command.

## 201511190281

- Symptom: The switch fails to establish a connection with the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **in-band management vlan** command in OpenFlow instance view to configure an inband management VLAN.
  - b. Use the **network** command in OSPF area view to enable OSPF on the inband management VLAN interface.

## 201603280001

- Symptom: Two identical static routes exist on the device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The preference of a DHCP-assigned static route is the same as a user-defined static route.
  - b. The **display current-configuration** command is executed in user view.

## 201604010506

- Symptom: IGMP packets are reported to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller does not issue flow entries for IGMP packets.

## 201509020274

- Symptom: An aggregation group member port in Selected state might be blocked by STP.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - LLDP, STP, and Ethernet link aggregation are configured in the network.
  - Loops exist in the network.

## 201512190244

- Symptom: The switch constantly outputs OpenFlow debugging information and delays outputting syslog messages.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the OpenFlow-enabled switch receives a flood of packets that are to be transmitted in packet-in messages.

## 201603090358

- Symptom: The output from the **display process cpu | include lldp** command shows that the CPU usage of the LLDP process is high.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **lldp enable** command is executed.

#### 201603140466

- Symptom: After MAC address move notifications are enabled, the switch does not generate notifications for MAC address move events.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **mac-address notification mac-move** command is executed, and MAC address move events occur.

#### 201604140036

- Symptom: When an SFP+ AOC module is removed and reinstalled on an IRF physical interface, the interface goes down unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an SFP+ AOC module is removed and reinstalled on an IRF physical interface.

#### 201601210412

- Symptom: An IRF physical interface that uses a high power consumption transceiver module goes down unexpectedly after a switch reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - An IRF physical interface is installed with a high power consumption transceiver module.
  - The running configuration is saved, and the switch is rebooted.

#### 201601080493

- Symptom: An OpenFlow instance cannot be activated if it is configured to perform QinQ tagging for double-tagged packets passing an extensibility flow table.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an OpenFlow instance is configured to perform QinQ tagging for double-tagged packets passing an extensibility flow table.

#### 201512280388

- Symptom: An online user on an interface receives an EAPOL-Start message and performs reauthentication.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The 802.1X authentication feature and the keep-online feature for 802.1X users are enabled on an interface.
  - b. The authentication server is unreachable.

#### 201512180152/201512170260

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, the management interface on the new master cannot obtain an IP address.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. The **ip address dhcp-alloc** command is configured on the management interfaces of subordinate switches.
  - b. The master's management interface is down, and a master/subordinate switchover occurs.

## 201512180133

- Symptom: When two physical interfaces of the switch are connected, one interface is up and the other is down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **link-delay delay-time** command is executed on one interface, and the speed of the other interface is modified.

## 201512150355

- Symptom: When the master switch of an IRF fabric is rebooted before a starting subordinate switch displays the "Cryptographic algorithms tests passed" message, the subordinate switch displays the "The board isn't ready for active and stand" message.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the master switch of an IRF fabric is rebooted before a starting subordinate switch displays the "Cryptographic algorithms tests passed" message.

## 201603230128

- Symptom: The switch forwards received ARP packets out of the incoming interface and cannot ping remote devices.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller issues a flow entry that contains a group entry, and the group entry contains an action with the output interface as the incoming interface of the ARP packets.

## 201603150263

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, an Ethernet service instance still can match traffic after its frame match criterion is deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure a site-facing Layer 2 aggregate interface.
  - b. Create an Ethernet service instance on the Layer 2 aggregate interface, and execute the **encapsulation s-vid** *vlan-id-list* command to configure a frame match criterion.
  - c. Execute the **undo encapsulation** command to delete the frame match criterion.

## 201602290172

- Symptom: An OpenFlow meter statistic collection action does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the controller issues an ACL flow entry with a meter statistic collection action.

## 201603170138

- Symptom: CVE-2016-0701
- Condition: Fixed vulnerability in the DH\_check\_pub\_key function which makes it easier for remote attackers to discover a private DH (Diffie-Hellman) exponent by making multiple handshakes with a peer that chose an inappropriate number. This issue affects OpenSSL version 1.0.2. and addressed in 1.0.2f. OpenSSL 1.0.1 is not affected by this CVE.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-3197



- Condition: Fixed vulnerability when using SSLv2 which can be exploited in a man-in-the-middle attack, if device has disabled ciphers.

#### 201603300098

- Symptom: The switch cannot forward VPLS traffic if the interface that hosts an Ethernet service instance is not assigned to the VLANs that match the Ethernet service instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - An Ethernet service instance is mapped to a VPLS VSI.
  - The interface that hosts the Ethernet service instance is not assigned to the VLANs that match the Ethernet service instance.

#### 201604120193

- Symptom: When the copper port of a switch is connected to a 10-GE interface of another device, the speed autonegotiation takes 20 to 30 seconds, and the speed negotiation result is 1 GE after the interface goes up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is connected to a 10-GE interface of another device.

#### 201603070301

- Symptom: The output from the **display power** command shows that the input power is 0 W on the following models:
  - HPE 5920AF-24XG(JG296A)
  - HPE 5920AF-24XG TAA (JG555A)
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display power** command is executed on the following models:
  - HPE 5920AF-24XG(JG296A)
  - HPE 5920AF-24XG TAA Switch(JG555A)

#### 201509240266

- Symptom: When the MTU is set for a Layer 3 interface, the MTU setting is not synchronized to the OSPF and IS-IS modules. As a result:
  - After the **ospf mtu-enable** command is configured on the local interface and the peer interface, the two interfaces can establish OSPF neighborship in full state though the two ends have different MTU values.
  - IS-IS cannot establish neighborship.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the MTU is set for a Layer 3 interface.

#### 201604140100/201604070440

- Symptom: A user fails to come online.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the RADIUS packets that the RADIUS server sends to the switch contain RADIUS attributes that the switch cannot recognize.

## 201604110116

- Symptom: When IPSG bindings are deleted from a Layer 3 subinterface or the VLAN interface with the same ID, underlying ACL configuration cannot be deleted completely.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - Configure the **ip verify source** and **ip source binding** commands on a Layer 3 subinterface and the VLAN interface with the same ID.
  - Delete IPSG bindings from the Layer 3 subinterface or VLAN interface by performing one of the following operations:
    - Delete the Layer 3 subinterface.
    - Restore the default settings of the Layer 3 subinterface or VLAN interface.

# Resolved problems in F2427

## 201603090041

- Symptom: Two aggregate interfaces are configured as PBB ACs to match customer traffic. Aggregate interface 1 uses the **encapsulation default** match criterion, and aggregate interface 2 uses the **encapsulation s-vid** match criterion. Aggregate interface 1 cannot forward traffic correctly if traffic is not received on its first member port. When aggregate interface 1 is deleted, aggregate interface 2 cannot forward traffic correctly.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - Aggregate interface 1 and aggregate interface 2 are configured as PBB ACs to match customer traffic. The aggregate interfaces each have multiple member ports.
  - Aggregate interface 1 uses the **encapsulation default** match criterion, and aggregate interface 2 uses the **encapsulation s-vid** match criterion.

## 201602180362

- Symptom: When multiple SSH clients simultaneously log in to the switch that acts as an SSH server and constantly create and delete files, the switch cannot respond to commands and reboots for memory exhaustion.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple SSH clients simultaneously log in to the switch that acts as an SSH server and constantly create and delete files.

## 201602180059

- Symptom: If the **ip ttl-expires enable** command is executed and the switch receives packets with a TTL of 0, the switch can neither forward traffic nor send ICMP error messages.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **ip ttl-expires enable** command is executed and the switch receives packets with a TTL of 0.

## 201602150276

- Symptom: After the switch is rebooted or the **display this** command is executed in queue scheduling profile view, the switch cannot display the configuration of a user-defined queue scheduling profile.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Use the **qos qmprofile** command to create a queue scheduling profile and enter its view.
  - b. Execute the **queue queue-id sp group 1 weight schedule-value** command.
  - c. Execute the **queue queue-id wfq group 1 byte-count schedule-value** command.

## 201602040154

- Symptom: The switch cannot ping a peer when the length of ping packets exceeds the MTU of the outgoing interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the length of ping packets exceeds the MTU of the outgoing interface.

## 201601300194

- Symptom: The system reports mirroring resource insufficiency when mirroring group commands are executed multiple times.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following commands are executed in sequence multiple times.
  - a. **mirroring-group group-id mirroring-port interface-list inbound.**
  - b. **mirroring-group group-id monitor-port tunnel.**
  - c. **undo mirroring-group all.**

## 201601260421

- Symptom: When devices are connected through an aggregate link, packet loss occurs for about 1 second.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable BFD for the aggregate interface by using the **link-aggregation bfd ipv4** command.
  - b. Unplug the Rx optical fiber from the transceiver module of an aggregation group member interface on the peer device. The state of the member interface changes from inactive to active and then to inactive. As a result, packet loss occurs for a long period of time.

## 201601180429

- Symptom: The software of an IRF fabric is upgraded from R2418P06 to R2422P01 through an ISSU. After the upgrade, interfaces cannot establish LLDP neighbor relationships.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an ISSU is performed to upgrade the software from R2418P06 to R2422P01 for an IRF fabric.

#### 201601280089

- Symptom: An IRF fabric splits when a large number of entry parity errors occur.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a large number of entry parity errors occur.

#### 201603050089

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the routing process exits abnormally when certain conditions exist.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - a. An IRF fabric has BGP peer relationships with other devices.
  - b. The **flush route-attribute bgp** command is executed in RIB IPv4 address family view.
  - c. A master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201602040580

- Symptom: Constant state flapping occurs on an DLDP-enabled interface that is connected to a Comware 3 device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if DLDP is enabled on an interface that is connected to Comware 3 device.

#### 201603030332

- Symptom: A user-defined queue scheduling profile uses byte-count WRR for a queue. After a reboot, weight-based WRR is used for the queue.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a queue scheduling profile, and configure byte-count WRR for a queue.
  - b. Delete the .mdb configuration file.
  - c. Save the running configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201601300181

- Symptom: On an MSTP root bridge, an aggregate interface is in discarding state when the interface acts as a designated port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an aggregate interface is configured as a designated port on an MSTP root bridge.

#### 201601280420

- Symptom: When a VLAN is deleted, the static MAC address entries of the VLAN are not deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if static MAC address entries are created for a VLAN and the VLAN is deleted.

#### 201603070215

- Symptom: The **lldp neighbor-protection aging block** command is executed on a Selected aggregation member port for the switch to block the port when the LLDP neighbor on the port

ages out. The output from the **display link-aggregation verbose** command shows that the port is still in Selected state after its LLDP neighbor ages out.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The **lldp neighbor-protection aging block** command is executed on an aggregation member port.
  - The **display link-aggregation verbose** command is executed after the LLDP neighbor on the port ages out.

#### 201511300051

- Symptom: An interface is configured to be blocked after the LLDP neighbor on the interface ages out. When the LLDP neighbor re-establishes a neighbor relationship with the interface, the interface cannot be restored to the forwarding state.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an aged out LLDP neighbor re-establishes a neighbor relationship with an interface.

#### 201512280232

- Symptom: An interface cannot generate a new MAC address entry for an IP phone after the old MAC address entry ages out.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The IP phone is in the critical voice VLAN.
  - The VLAN ID in the packets sent by the IP phone is different from the VLAN ID of the host connected to the IP phone.

#### 201512310410

- Symptom: The switch has two configuration files **a.cfg** and **b.cfg**. The historical configuration file **a.cfg** contains monitor link group configuration and the **uplink up-port-threshold** command. The running configuration file **b.cfg** does not contain monitor link configuration. After the **configuration replace file** command is executed to replace the running configuration with the configuration in **a.cfg**, the **uplink up-port-threshold** setting is missing.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The historical configuration file **a.cfg** contains monitor link group configuration and the **uplink up-port-threshold** command. The running configuration file **b.cfg** does not contain monitor link configuration.
  - The **configuration replace file** command is executed to replace the running configuration with the configuration in **a.cfg**.

#### 201512190270

- Symptom: The master switch of an IRF fabric does not display any prompts when a newly added subordinate switch fails to reboot with the software image downloaded from the master switch for flash memory shortage.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a newly added subordinate switch fails to reboot with the software image downloaded from the master switch for flash memory shortage.

## 201602040025

- Symptom: The LLDP process exits abnormally if the **lldp notification med-topology-change enable** command is executed and the switch establishes an LLDP neighbor relationship with an IP phone.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **lldp notification med-topology-change enable** command is executed and the switch establishes an LLDP neighbor relationship with an IP phone.

## 201602260104

- Symptom: If two ACL rules are configured for an IPv6 ACL applied to a Layer 3 interface, the system reports ACL resource insufficiency and the second ACL rule does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed in the view of an IPv6 ACL:
  - a. Use the **rule** command to create a rule to match source IPv6 addresses with a prefix length of 128 bits.
  - b. Use the **rule** command to create another rule to match source IPv6 addresses with a prefix length of 64 bits.

## 201602040542

- Symptom: MAC address learning and protocol packet processing slow down on an interface that has 1024 secondary IP addresses when the interface receives a large number of ARP packets (for example, 2 K).
- Condition: This symptom might occur if 1024 secondary IP addresses are assigned to an interface, and a large number of ARP packets are sent to the interface.

## 201602160589

- Symptom: In an MPLS network, multiple PE devices are directly connected to a P device, and the **mpls label advertise explicit-null** command is executed on the PE devices. Some of the PE devices cannot ping one another.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple PE devices are directly connected to a P device, and the **mpls label advertise explicit-null** command is executed on the PE devices.

## 201602040394

- Symptom: The switch does not detect an incoming label conflict when the **static-lsp egress lsp-name in-label in-label** command and the **static-cr-lsp egress lsp-name in-label in-label-value** command specify the same incoming label.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **static-lsp egress lsp-name in-label in-label** command and the **static-cr-lsp egress lsp-name in-label in-label-value** command specify the same incoming label.

## 201601160182/201601080571

- Symptom: The LDP-enabled switch reboots unexpectedly when it receives TCP packets that carry a length value of 0 in the header.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the LDP-enabled switch receives TCP packets that carry a length value of 0 in the header.

## 201602190606

- Symptom: A Layer 2 Ethernet interface is assigned to VLAN 2 as an access port. After the link mode of the interface is set to Layer 3 and then switched back to Layer 2, the interface still can forward traffic of VLAN 2.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **port access vlan 2** command on a local Layer 2 Ethernet interface and its peer interface.
  - b. Execute the **port link-mode route** command on the local interface.
  - c. Execute the **port link-mode bridge** command on the local interface.

## 201601180120

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover occurs on an IRF fabric that is configured with 1000 LDP VPN instances, the CLI stops responding for 3 minutes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if 1000 LDP VPN instances are configured on an IRF fabric, and a master/subordinate switchover occurs.

## 201601130435

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the CPU usage is close to 100% on the member switch that hosts the active LDP process.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - LDP NSR is enabled on an IRF fabric, and a master/subordinate switchover occurs after the LDP session is up.
  - The sent message count of the LDP session is incorrect.

## 201602230103

- Symptom: An HPE 5900AF-48XGT-4QSFP+ switch enabled with dynamic link aggregation responds slowly to the state changes of 10-GE breakout interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure dynamic link aggregation on the switch.
  - b. Split a 40-GE interface into four 10-GE breakout interfaces.
  - c. Shut down and then bring up the 10-GE breakout interfaces.

# Resolved problems in F2426

## 201508110063

- Symptom: IRF physical interfaces go down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Two switches are connected through 40G\_BASE\_SR\_BD\_QSFP\_PLUS or 40G\_BASE\_BD\_WDM1310\_QSFP\_PLUS transceiver modules.
  - The interconnecting interfaces are used as IRF physical interfaces.
  - The subordinate IRF member switch automatically reboots and joins the IRF fabric.

## 201512250139

- Symptom: The system fails to write sFlow data statistics in a two-chassis IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Execute the **sflow collector** *collector-id* **vpn-instance** *vpn-instance-name* command in system view.
  - b. Reboot the device or update the software.

## 201512210288

- Symptom: An switch fails to send sFlow packets when the management Ethernet interface acts as an sFlow agent and uses a DHCP-assigned IP address.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the management Ethernet interface acts as an sFlow agent and uses a DHCP-assigned IP address.

## 201601190253

- Symptom: The expiration date in the copyright statement is 2015 in the output from the **display version** or **display copyright** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display version** or **display copyright** command is executed.

## 201601210131

- Symptom: The device fails to send messages in OpenFlow.
- Condition:
  - The device is configured with OpenFlow.
  - Execute the **stp enable** command.
  - Send messages to the controller.

## 201601120467

- Symptom: The system fails to obtain the value of MIB node entphysicalvendortype for a transceiver module.



- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 40G\_BASE\_SR\_BD\_QSFP\_PLUS transceiver module is installed in the device.

#### 201601080282

- Symptom: VPLS traffic cannot be processed between a Comware 7 device and a Comware 5 device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the Comware 7 device is connected to the Comware 5 device.

#### 201601060247

- Symptom: An error message of "Configuration already exists" is displayed when a service loopback group is created and a port is assigned to the service loopback group by using NETCONF.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after a service loopback group is deleted.

#### 201512250152

- Symptom: The device fails to roll back the configuration by using NETCONF.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks have been performed:
  - a. Lock the device configuration by using NETCONF.
  - b. Deploy multiple configurations including incorrect configurations.

#### 201512210427

- Symptom: The **fan prefer-direction** command in the configuration file does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the configuration file is changed and the device is rebooted.

#### 201512170149

- Symptom: Multicast packets are flooded to all ports in the VLANs to which the packets belong.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device operates in NLB multicast mode.

#### 201512020082

- Symptom: The device fails to load the entropy file during startup.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the device is configured with FIPS and enters FIPS mode through automatic reboot.

#### 201511200516

- Symptom: CVE-2015-7871
- Condition: Cause ntpd to accept time from unauthenticated peers.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-7704
- Condition: An ntpd client forged by a DDoS attacker located anywhere on the Internet, that can exploit NTP's to disable NTP at a victim client or it may also trigger a firewall block for packets from the target machine.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-7705

- Condition: The DDoS attacker can send a device a high volume of ntpd queries that are spoofed to look like they come from the client. The servers then start rate-limiting the client.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-7855
- Condition: Ntpd mode 6 or mode 7 packet containing an unusually long data value could possibly use cause NTP to crash, resulting in a denial of service.

#### 201512110055

- Symptom: Traffic interruption might occur.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **burst-mode enable** command is executed when a large amount of traffic is being forwarded.

#### 201403060134

- Symptom: The device fails to forward Layer 3 packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the next hops of ECMP routes change.

#### 201602020053

- Symptom: An ACL is applied to the NETCONF over SOAP over HTTP or HTTPs traffic. After the running configuration is saved and the switch is rebooted, the configuration does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Apply an ACL to the NETCONF over SOAP over HTTP or HTTPs traffic.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201511170067

- Symptom: OpenFlow flow entries fail to be deployed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if flow entries that contain Clear-Actions instructions are deployed.

#### 201511110270

- Symptom: The packet statistic in the output from the **display interface** command is different from the value of the upSpeed field on the Portal page for the associated link.
- Condition: None.

#### 201511130253

- Symptom: If non-existent scheduling rules are deleted by using ODL when NETCONF is deploying configuration to the switch, the system reports that XML has errors and configuration deployment fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if non-existent scheduling rules are deleted by using ODL when NETCONF is deploying configuration to the switch.

#### 201511190354

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric splits, a terminal device cannot ping the directly connected IRF subordinate switch.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IRF fabric splits.

#### 201512070381

- Symptom: OpenFlow configuration fails for memory leaks if the OpenFlow instance contains flow entries with Experimenter match fields.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the OpenFlow instance contains flow entries with Experimenter match fields.

#### 201509170208

- Symptom: MQC or packet filtering configuration fails if TRILL is enabled and then disabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if TRILL is enabled and then disabled.

#### 201511180127

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly if the **l2protocol stp tunnel dot1q** command is executed on an aggregate interface that has a large number of Unselected member ports.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **l2protocol stp tunnel dot1q** command is executed on an aggregate interface that has a large number of Unselected member ports.

#### 201511300121

- Symptom: NTP clock synchronization fails on the switch that acts as an NTP client if the precision of the NTP server is  $2^{-32}$  second.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the precision of the NTP server is  $2^{-32}$  second.

#### 201511200077

- Symptom: A Nuage VSC controller fails to issue IP addresses in the 0.136.x.x segment.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Nuage VSC controller issues IP addresses in the 0.136.x.x segment.

#### 201511190081

- Symptom: The **undo loopback-detection global enable vlan all** command does not take effect if the running configuration is saved and then the switch is rebooted after this command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **undo loopback-detection global enable vlan all** command.
  - b. Save the running configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201511110055

- Symptom: The output for the **boot-loader file filename all main** command does not include the prompt for the **ALL** option if an invalid value is entered for the "Please make a choice. [Y/N/A]:" message.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Execute the **boot-loader file filename all main** command on an IRF fabric.

- b. Enter an invalid value when the **Please make a choice. [Y/N/A]:** message is displayed.

#### 201508210207

- Symptom: When port security, 802.1X authentication, or MAC authentication is enabled, log messages are not generated in the following situations:
  - ACL resources are insufficient.
  - The 802.1X unicast trigger feature does not take effect.
  - SmartOn authentication fails.
  - 802.1X users fail authentication, pass authentication, or go offline.
  - MAC authentication users fail authentication, pass authentication, or go offline.
  - Port security fails to issue ACLs or user profiles to the driver.
  - Intrusion protection of port security is triggered.
  - Port security learns new secure MAC addresses.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if port security, 802.1X authentication, or MAC authentication is enabled.

#### 201511260539

- Symptom: PBR configuration does not take effect if the next hop of packets is the local switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if PBR is configured and the next hop of packets is the local switch.

#### 201511190389

- Symptom: The IUCT and ACLMGRD processes consume a large amount of CPU resource on an IRF member switch after the switch is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IRF member switch is rebooted.

#### 201601110351

- Symptom: An switch receives untagged FIP packets. When the FIP packets are sent to the CPU, their VLAN ID is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an switch receives untagged FIP packets.

#### 201511270666

- Symptom: The "Transceiver type and port configuration mismatch" message is displayed when no such mismatch exists on an interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Install an FC transceiver module in a Layer 2 Ethernet interface of a 5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+ Switch JG838A switch.
  - b. Execute the **port-type fc** command to change the Ethernet interface into an FC interface.
  - c. Execute the **display transceiver alarm** command to display transceiver alarms for the interface.

# Resolved problems in F2424

## 201506020183

- Symptom: More than 128 (the upper limit) IPv6 tunnels can be created. However, the excessive IPv6 tunnels cannot provide services.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the number of IPv6 tunnels created exceeds the upper limit and the **display interface tunnel brief** command is executed to view whether the tunnel interfaces can go up.

## 201511040525

- Symptom: A phone attached to the switch cannot establish a connection with the voice server if the phone performs 802.1X authentication.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the phone is capable of LLDP and 802.1X and performs 802.1X authentication.

## 201509160334

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, the output from the **display lldp local-information** command is incorrect after a master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display lldp local-information** command is executed after a master/subordinate switchover.

## 201511270136

- Symptom: OSPF flapping occurs after an IRF fabric splits.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if BFD MAD is enabled for the IRF fabric, and the IRF split is caused by the shutdown of IRF physical interfaces.

## 201509250182

- Symptom: Two VPNs can communicate with each other. When a PC accesses a VPN through Telnet and SNMP separately, different ACLs are matched.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a PC uses Telnet and SNMP to access a VPN separately.

## 201510210150

- Symptom: The switch sends RSCNs to nodes that do not have peer zone changes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **smartsan enable fcoe** command is executed on the switch.

## 201511030428

- Symptom: The switch responds to NTP packets when NTP is disabled.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when NTP is disabled and SNTP is enabled.

## 201510300176

- Symptom: On a port, an Ethernet service instance is configured with the **encapsulation default** command, and another Ethernet service instance is configured with the **encapsulation s-vid** command. When packets with the specified outer 802.1Q VLAN ID arrive at the port, the packets match the Ethernet service instance configured with the **encapsulation default** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when PBB is used.

## 201511170528

- Symptom: Half of the broadcast traffic in the overlay management VLAN is lost if an IRF member switch is rebooted with configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Save the configuration.
  - b. Reboot the IRF member switch.

## 201510220079

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, traffic forwarding is interrupted for a long period of time if the master switch is rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if BGP and L3VPN are configured on the IRF fabric.

## 201508040358

- Symptom: On an 5900 switch operating in FCF mode, the operating mode of a VSAN is displayed as FCF after the **fabric-name** command is executed in the view of the VSAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Set the operating mode to FCF for the switch.
  - b. Execute the **fabric-name** command in the view of the VSAN.

## 201510300068/201510300207

- Symptom: The switch cannot establish an OVSDB connection with the VCF controller if the VCF controller is in a private network and OpenFlow is also enabled on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VCF controller is in a private network and OpenFlow is also enabled on the switch.

## 201511120241

- Symptom: An FC interface cannot come UP, and it stays in the NPV down state.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch operates in FCF-NPV mode, a VSAN operates in NPV mode, and the FC interface is assigned to the VSAN as an access port.
  - The operating mode of the VSAN is changed from NPV to FCF.

# Resolved problems in R2423

## 201509070220

- Symptom: A TCL script used to configure a VSAN to operate in FCF mode is terminated unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the TCL script is executed on a switch operating in FCF-NPV mode.

## 201504280282

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, a table-miss flow entry configured to count traffic in packets and in bytes at the same time fails to be deployed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller removes the flags parameter when deploying the flow entry.

## 201506110097

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, when the switch is connected to a controller, the statistics collected by using the **send\_stat\_table** instruction are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch receives packets that match the flow entries and the packets that do not match the flow entries at the same time.

## 201506260236

- Symptom: After the controller deploys an OpenFlow flow entry for mirroring packets to a GRE tunnel interface, the matching packets cannot be forwarded out of the interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if OpenFlow is configured on the switch and the default table-miss flow entry, which drops packets, is used.

## 201508190171

- Symptom: A flow entry with the MAC address of a multiport MAC address entry fails to be deployed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The global mode is enabled for the OpenFlow instance.
  - The **default table-miss permit** command is configured.
  - Multiport MAC address entries are configured.

## 201507290144

- Symptom: OSPF routes are incorrect. As a result, devices cannot communicate with each other.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A server running OSPF establishes OSPF neighborship with a Layer 3 virtual interface of the 5900 switch.

- The 5900 switch receives Type-2 LSAs with the same network segment from the server and a neighbor switch.

## Resolved problems in R2422P02

### 201512091527/201605120175

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Log in to the device through SSH.
  - b. Enter the **tcsh** command.
  - c. Enter any command.

### 201510120304

- Symptom: After a user remotely logs in to the device, the console port does not respond.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following tasks are performed:
  - a. Configure RADIUS authentication on the device. The RADIUS server does not authorize any roles.
  - b. The device is not configured with the default user role assignment function.

## Resolved problems in R2422P01

### 201510190093

- Symptom: After an FCF switch is rebooted, the peer zone type fails to be restored in a zone set.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a peer zone on the FCF switch according to the configuration on the storage device.
  - b. Save the configuration, and delete the .mdb configuration file.
  - c. Restore the configuration by using the .cfg configuration file.

### 201511280147

- Symptom: An 10GE interface on a switch cannot come up after an optical transceiver module is removed and then re-installed for the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an optical transceiver module is removed and then re-installed for an 10GE interface of a switch.

### 201512080300

- Symptom: Two storage devices cannot communicate with each other through an 5900 switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two storage devices communicate through an 5900 switch.



#### 201511260190

- Symptom: MPLS cannot be enabled on VLAN interfaces if the total number of Layer 3 interfaces and subinterfaces exceeds 512 on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the total number of Layer 3 interfaces and subinterfaces exceeds 512 on the switch.

#### 201512070290

- Symptom: A server cannot recognize a storage device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - An FCF switch is connected to the server, and a VSAN is created on the switch.
  - When the software is upgrade, the BootROM version changes, and the configuration of the switch is restored by using the .cfg configuration file.

#### 201511270666

- Symptom: The system displays "Transceiver type and port configuration mismatch" if an FC module is installed in an interface of the HPE JG838A/JH036A-52QF-U switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Install an FC module in an Ethernet interface.
  - b. Change the type of the interface to FC, and execute the **display transceiver alarm interface fc interface-number** command.

## Resolved problems in R2422

#### 201510280327

- Symptom: The system displays "Invalid version" if the **boot-loader file ipe-filename all main command is executed on an IRF fabric**.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **boot-loader file ipe-filename all main command is executed in user view**.

#### 201511130045

- Symptom: The NMS fails to obtain the value of the entPhysicalModelName object through SNMP.
- Condition: The value of the entPhysicalModelName object exceeds 31 characters.

#### 201506170119

- Symptom: FCoE packets are out of order.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if FIP snooping is enabled on Transit switches, and STP flapping occurs.

#### 201508190332

- Symptom: The interfaces in the output from the **tracert trill -v** command are identified by their circuit IDs instead of physical port numbers.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **tracert trill -v** command is executed.

#### 201509010033

- Symptom: The switch can receive Path messages from a Juniper device but cannot establish a CRLSP with the device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch works with a Juniper device.

#### 201509020039

- Symptom: Users fail authentication if the switch uses an ACS5.6 server to perform TACACS authentication.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch uses an ACS5.6 server to perform TACACS authentication.

#### 201509240030

- Symptom: The member switches in an IRF fabric do not operate correctly if link aggregation has multiple management VLANs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple management VLANs are configured for link aggregation by using the **link-aggregation management-vlan** command.

#### 201508280352

- Symptom: When the **display openflow flow-table** command is executed to display the extensibility flow table, the byte count for the table-miss flow entry is incorrect in the command output
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The OpenFlow instance is configured to operate in global mode.
  - The OpenFlow instance receives Layer 2 traffic.

#### 201510090358

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond when the **display ospf peer** command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **placement program default** command and then the **affinity location-type paired default** command are repeatedly executed.

#### 201508180376

- Symptom: VTY login to a multichassis IRF fabric fails.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if master/subordinate switchovers occur frequently.

#### 201508210176

- Symptom: The **display interface M-GigabitEthernet0/0/0** command does not display the IP address of the management Ethernet interface on an IRF member switch.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Use the **ip address irf-member** command to assign an IP address to the management Ethernet interface of an IRF member switch.
  - b. Execute the **display interface M-GigabitEthernet0/0/0** command to view management Ethernet interface configuration.

#### 201506260237

- Symptom: A Comware 5 switch and a Comware 7 switch cannot set up a TCP connection for BGP.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - SYN Cookie is enabled on the Comware 7 switch.
  - BGP MD5 authentication is enabled on both switches.
  - The Comware 7 switch acts as a TCP server, and the Comware 5 switch acts as a TCP client to set up a TCP connection.

#### 201508210119

- Symptom: The ACL for a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface is not deleted when the subinterface is deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Create a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface.
  - b. Use the **undo interface route-aggregation** command to delete the Layer 3 aggregate subinterface.
  - c. Execute the **debug qacl show acl-resc slot slot-number chip chip-number** command.

#### 201507170082

- Symptom: ACL resource leaks occur.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Bind a VFC interface to an S-channel interface, and repeatedly shut down and bring up the VFC interface.
  - b. Execute the **debug qacl show acl-resc slot slot-number chip chip-number** command.

#### 201507280350

- Symptom: The switch generates additional log messages after the **zoneset activate name** command is executed in VSAN view.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is the only device in an FC network, and the **zoneset activate name** command is executed in VSAN view.

#### 201509300450

- Symptom: In a VPLS network, packet loss occurs on an aggregation group member port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:

- a. Configure the link type of the aggregation group member port as access.
- b. Remove the port from the aggregation group.
- c. Create a service instance on the port, and execute the **encapsulation default** command for the service instance.
- d. Remove the port from the service instance.
- e. Assign the port to the aggregation group again.

#### **201509250298**

- Symptom: A server connected to the switch reads data from the storage device slowly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch operates in FCF mode and the storage device continuously sends PLOGI requests to the switch.

#### **201510130106**

- Symptom: When an interface of an 5900\_5920-52QF switch is connected to an interface of a Cisco 2811 device, the interface of the 5900\_5920-52QF switch goes down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the local interface and the peer interface are both configured to operate at 100 Mbps in full duplex mode.

#### **201511020440**

- Symptom: DHCP clients cannot obtain IP addresses if the 5900\_5920\_24S switch acts as the DHCP server.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if many-to-one VLAN mapping and DHCP snooping are enabled on the switch.

#### **201504130020/201504130191**

- Symptom: CVE-2015-0209
- Condition: A malformed EC private key file consumed via the d2i\_ECPrivateKey function could cause a use after free condition. This could lead to a DoS attack or memory corruption for applications that receive EC private keys from untrusted sources.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-0286
- Condition: DoS vulnerability in certificate verification operation. Any application which performs certificate verification is vulnerable including OpenSSL clients and servers which enable client authentication.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-0287
- Condition: Reusing a structure in ASN.1 parsing may allow an attacker to cause memory corruption via an invalid write. Applications that parse structures containing CHOICE or ANY DEFINED BY components may be affected.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-0288
- Condition: The function X509\_to\_X509\_REQ will crash with a NULL pointer dereference if the certificate key is invalid.

- Symptoms: CVE-2015-0289
- Condition: The PKCS#7 parsing code does not handle missing outer ContentInfo correctly. An attacker can craft malformed ASN.1-encoded PKCS#7 blobs with missing content and trigger a NULL pointer dereference on parsing.

#### **TB201504140268**

- Symptom: CVE-2015-1799
- Condition: Authentication doesn't protect symmetric associations against DoS attacks.

#### **201506030144 (CVE-2015-5434)**

- Symptoms: When an interface without MPLS enabled receives MPLS-labeled packets, the interface incorrectly forwards the MPLS-labeled packets to the next LSR by LFIB entry.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the interface does not have MPLS enabled and the interface receives MPLS-labeled packet that match the FIB entries.

#### **201507310040**

- Symptom: CVE-2015-3143
- Condition: cURL and libcurl 7.10.6 through 7.41.0 does not properly re-use NTLM connections, which allows remote attackers to connect as other users via an unauthenticated request.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-3148
- Condition: cURL and libcurl 7.10.6 through 7.41.0 does not properly re-use authenticated Negotiate connections, which allows remote attackers to connect as other users via a request.

#### **201507160287**

- Symptom: CVE-2014-8176
- Condition: If a DTLS peer receives application data between the ChangeCipherSpec and Finished messages. May result in a segmentation fault or potentially, memory corruption.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-1788
- Condition: When processing an ECParameters structure OpenSSL enters an infinite loop. This can be used to perform denial of service against any system which processes public keys, certificate requests or certificates.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-1789
- Condition: X509\_cmp\_time does not properly check the length of the ASN1\_TIME string and/or accepts an arbitrary number of fractional seconds in the time string. An attacker can use this to craft malformed certificates and CRLs of various sizes and potentially cause a segmentation fault, resulting in a DoS on applications that verify certificates or CRLs.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-1790
- Condition: The PKCS#7 parsing code does not handle missing inner EncryptedContent correctly. An attacker can craft malformed PKCS#7 blobs with missing content and trigger a NULL pointer dereference on parsing.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-1791

- Condition: If a NewSessionTicket is received by a multi-threaded client when attempting to reuse a previous ticket then a race condition can occur potentially leading to a double free of the ticket data.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-1792
- Condition: When verifying a signedData message the CMS code can enter an infinite loop. This can be used to perform denial of service against any system which verifies signedData

## Resolved problems in F2421

### 201508120257

- Symptom: The **display qos policy control-plane management pre-defined** command displays nothing.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display qos policy control-plane management pre-defined** command is executed in user view.

### 201508180448

- Symptom: Users cannot access the network through the switch enabled with ARP attack detection.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - ARP attack detection is enabled, and trusted interfaces are excluded from ARP attack detection.
  - A trusted interface receives ARP packets sent at a rate higher than 100 pps.

### 201506020169

- Symptom: An interface on an IRF member switch does not forward voice packets in the interface's voice VLAN. As a result, the priority of the voice packets is not modified according to the priority settings for the voice VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the interface is assigned to the voice VLAN and receives untagged packets that use an OUI address as the source MAC address.

### 201505200264

- Symptom: One VPN instance can receive and forward packets destined for another VPN instance.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if two MPLS L3VPN instances are configured on the switch.

### 201508060056

- Symptom: The OpenFlow process restarts unexpectedly after the switch receives flow entries from the controller.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the flow entries contain the experimenter field.

## 201505040217

- Symptom: The **display lldp local-information** command displays the model of the original IRF master switch after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display lldp local-information** command is executed after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.

## 201508030032

- Symptom: The switch sends the controller the ARP packets received in inband management VLANs.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if inband management VLANs are configured on the switch.

## 201508170165

- Symptom: In a single-ring RRPP network, the secondary port on the master node is up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the secondary port is a Layer 2 aggregate interface, and a member port of the aggregation group is replaced.

## 201505150213

- Symptom: Unexpected memory leaks cause all interfaces on the switch to go down and interrupt services.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch processes packets that need to be sent to the CPU.

## 201507220169

- Symptom: The switch displays **The service BGP status failed : abnormal exit!** after certain operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Enable OSPF and BGP on the switch and its peer, and configure routing policies on the switch.
  - b. Delete the routing policies, and reconfigure the routing policies after OSPF processes are re-optimized.
  - c. Configure the same routing policy on the outbound and inbound directions of the peer.

## 201507170310

- Symptom: When the switch works with a Comware V5 device, IPsec authentication fails and packet loss occurs on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed on the switch:
  - Enable IKE negotiation for IPsec.
  - Enable PFS.

- Use the **ipsec sa global-duration traffic-based** command to set a small traffic-based SA lifetime.

#### 201508100310

- Symptom: The switch cannot establish OSPFv3 neighbor relationship with a peer.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Set the authentication mode to keychain on the interface connected to the peer.
  - b. Add the switch to an IRF fabric.

#### 201507220244

- Symptom: It takes a long time period to clear the packet statistics on interfaces through NETCONF.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if packet statistics on interfaces are cleared through NETCONF.

#### 201506110236

- Symptom: NTP cannot synchronize the clock of the switch in an MPLS L3VPN network.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is in a VPN, and the **ntp-service peer acl acl-number** command is executed on the switch.

#### 201507030050/TB201507170231

- Symptom: BGP flapping occurs on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch runs an sFlow agent.
  - sFlow is enabled on an interface.
  - The outgoing interface for sFlow packets is a Layer 3 aggregate interface or subinterface.

#### 201507160185

- Symptom: The match rule configured for a DHCP user class cannot be successfully deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **if-match rule rule-number** command and then the **undo if-match rule rule-number** command are executed in DHCP user class view.

#### 201507290223

- Symptom: In a TRILL network, the **ping trill** command, which is used to identity whether an RB is reachable, outputs information after a delay.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **ping trill** command is executed in any view.

#### 201505140078

- Symptom: When devices are connected through aggregate interfaces, the state of an interface cannot automatically recover after it changes.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Cross-connect the optical fibers.



- b. Swap the Tx and Rx fibers.
- c. Restore the swap.

#### **201505200478**

- Symptom: A valid user fails to pass MAC authentication.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the MAC authentication server is configured to bind the user IPv6 addresses for authentication.

#### **201505250285**

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, some ARP entries and route entries still exist after Layer 3 flow entries are successfully deleted in batch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a master/subordinate switchover is performed for the IRF fabric.

#### **201506030153**

- Symptom: Traffic cannot be forwarded between transit nodes in an RRPP network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Transit nodes are connected through aggregate interfaces.
  - The aggregation group member ports are shut down and brought up.

#### **201506100433**

- Symptom: Continuous loops appear in the network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Devices are connected through aggregate interfaces.
  - The spanning tree protocol is enabled on the devices.
  - Some member ports are removed from the aggregation group.

#### **201506150158**

- Symptom: When switches are connected through aggregate interfaces, the spanning tree protocol packets cannot be correctly exchanged.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if RSTP is enabled and VRRP is configured to operate in non-preemptive mode on the devices.

#### **201506260038**

- Symptom: A user fails to be logged out.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. The user passes 802.1X authentication and logs in.
  - b. The FreeRADIUS server issues a command carrying the NAS-IP-Address attribute to forcibly log out the user.

## 201506290052

- Symptom: ARP packets cannot be forwarded between the switch and the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch sends ARP packets to the controller in an SDN network.

## 201506290068

- Symptom: A user cannot connect to the public network through Portal authentication.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of log in and log out and continuously access the external network.

## 201506290195

- Symptom: A user fails to remotely log in to the switch through a VTY line.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Configure the **authentication-mode none** command in VTY line view, and save the configuration.
  - b. Reboot the switch.

## 201508180154

- Symptom: A transceiver module is started correctly. However, the QSFP+ interface state might frequently switch between up and down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch has a QSFP-40G-LR4-WDM1300 transceiver module (the model is H4C1QE1C-H3C) installed.

## 201507220065/201508050136/201507170127

- Symptom: The switch authorizes a user that uses an incorrect password to initiate authentication.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the user uses NETCONF and HWTACACS authentication when it logs in to the switch.

## 201507160037

- Symptom: The switch drops a gratuitous ARP packet and does not update the ARP table if the target IP address of the packet is 0.0.0.0, 255.255.255.255, or a directed broadcast address.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch receives a gratuitous ARP packet with the target IP address as 0.0.0.0, 255.255.255.255, or a directed broadcast address.

## 201508170121

- Symptom: A VPLS VSI cannot forward traffic if another VPLS VSI is up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the VSIs generate the same label.

## 201507270359

- Symptom: The ARP blackhole route for an interface is deleted 25 seconds after the interface goes down. As a result, the FIB table is not updated within this period.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IP packet matches a network route for the interface after the corresponding ARP entry is already deleted. The switch will send an ARP request and issue an ARP blackhole route.

#### 201509230110

- Symptom: The management interface of an IRF subordinate switch cannot be pinged after the switch becomes the master.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IRF master/subordinate switchover occurs.

#### 201509230128

- Symptom: The serial interfaces of an IRF fabric do not respond if configuration of the management interface is displayed or the interface is shut down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Execute the **ping trill** or **tracert trill** command.
  - b. Reboot an IRF member switch.

## Resolved problems in F2420

#### 201504100150

- Symptom: The DBM memory leaks when the **display this** command is executed in VSI view.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if selective flood is enabled for a MAC address on the VSI.

#### 201504100143

- Symptom: The DBM memory is not released.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch is rebooted after the **ip address ip-address vpn-instance vpn-instance-name** command is configured.

#### 201505150298

- Symptom: BFD MAD takes a long time to detect an IRF fabric split.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - In the IRF fabric, a management Ethernet interface is used to perform BFD MAD.
  - The IRF fabric splits.

#### 201506180198

- Symptom: The memory of the switch is occupied.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Static routes are redistributed on two devices configured with OSPF. These static routes have the same destination address. The outgoing interfaces of the static routes are enabled with OSPF and their network type is broadcast.
  - The network flaps.

#### **201412050511**

- Symptom: After DHCP Snooping is enabled, the terminals in a secondary VLAN of the private VLAN cannot obtain IP addresses through DHCP.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if DHCP snooping is enabled and secondary VLANs of the private VLAN are configured.

#### **201502160178**

- Symptom: OpenFlow packets cannot be forwarded by using a MAC-IP flow table after a master/subordinate switchover on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the ARP table is modified during the master/subordinate switchover.

#### **201505090053**

- Symptom: In an OpenFlow network, the CPU usage of the syslogd process is high when a large number of ARP packets match flow entries and are sent to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of ARP packets match flow entries in the OpenFlow network.

#### **201504200089**

- Symptom: In a basic MPLS L3VPN, the switch prints the COPP stack information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the basic MPLS L3VPN functions are configured and traffic is forwarded correctly.

#### **201503060016**

- Symptom: During the flow entry deployment process, the switch is disconnected from the OpenFlow controller and reconnects to the OpenFlow controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a large number of flow entries are deployed.

#### **201504090145**

- Symptom: The switch is disconnected from the OpenFlow controller and reconnects to the OpenFlow controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch is in an IRF fabric and the master member switch of the IRF fabric is rebooted.

#### **201504150070**

- Symptom: The duration of the flow entry in the Flow-Removed message that the switch sends to the OpenFlow controller is 1 second longer than the hard\_timeout value in the flow entry when the flow entry is deployed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch is connected to an OpenFlow controller.

#### **201412080352**

- Symptom: After the **ipv6 address dhcp-alloc** and **ipv6 dhcp client duid mac** commands are executed on the management interface, the interface successfully obtains an IPv6 address

prefix and a default route. The switch cannot obtain an IPv6 address after the switch is rebooted even if the configuration has been saved.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Execute the **ipv6 address dhcp-alloc** and **ipv6 dhcp client duid mac** commands on the management interface.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.

#### 201502060453

- Symptom: An interface cannot forward traffic if the **trill evb-support** and **evb enable** commands are executed on the interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **trill evb-support** and **evb enable** commands are executed on the interface.

#### 201503300339

- Symptom: The switch does not prompt for incorrect operations when non-existent VLANs are replaced through NETCONF.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if non-existent VLANs are replaced through NETCONF.

#### 201504230156

- Symptom: Residual BFD session information exists if the **tunnel bfd enable destination-mac** and **undo tunnel bfd enable** commands are repeatedly executed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **tunnel bfd enable destination-mac** and **undo tunnel bfd enable** commands are repeatedly executed.

#### 201505180103

- Symptom: An NMS retrieves an incorrect hh3cEntityExtErrorStatus value for a copper transceiver module installed on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the NMS retrieves the hh3cEntityExtErrorStatus value for a copper transceiver module installed on the switch.

#### 201506050167

- Symptom: NQA operations fail if they are performed frequently.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if NQA operations are performed frequently.

#### 201504140260

- Symptom: Information for the **display mac-address mac-move** command is not included in the output from the **display diagnostic-information** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display diagnostic-information** command is executed.

#### 201507140337

- Symptom: Tracert operation fails if the route to the destination host is unknown.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if the route to the destination host is unknown.

#### 201506040169

- Symptom: In an FC SAN, a node fails to register with the FC switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the interval is short for the node to send a PLOGI packet after a FLOGI packet.

#### 201501060627

- Symptom: The driver of an IRF subordinate switch does not support portal rule assignment.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist.
  - a. A large number of portal users come online through an interface on the IRF master switch.
  - b. A master/subordinate switchover is performed.

#### 201501260549

- Symptom: AAA memory leak occurs if LDAP authentication is repeatedly performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if LDAP authentication is repeatedly performed.

#### 201504080051/201504080056/201504080046/201501260561

- Symptom: Read and write permissions for some files do not meet the requirements of the system.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch starts properly, and read and write permissions for some files do not meet the requirements of the system.

#### 201502030659

- Symptom: Handle leak occurs if the **display ipv6 netstream cache** command is repeatedly executed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display ipv6 netstream cache** command is repeatedly executed.

#### 201502030665

- Symptom: Handle leak occurs if the **display ip netstream cache** command is repeatedly executed
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display ip netstream cache** command is repeatedly executed.

#### 201504150067

- Symptom: The switch does not return an error message when the Groupmod message for a group entry contains invalid weight values and the group type of the group entry is not **select**.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The Groupmod message for a group entry contains invalid weight values.
  - The group type of the group entry is not **select**.

#### 201505070194

- Symptom: An IRF fabric does not update the ARP entry for a MAC address when the MAC address moves between member switches in an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the MAC address learned on one member switch moves to another member switch in the IRF fabric.

#### 201410100191

- Symptom: The iMC BIMS component does not delete user logs and configuration file when restoring the factory default configuration for the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the factory default configuration is restored through the iMC BIMS component.

#### 201503240442

- Symptom: The **Permission denied** message is displayed when a user issues the **undo interface Bridge-Aggregation1** command without entering a space between the interface type and the interface number.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the user role is permitted to use all read, write, and execute commands of the LACP feature.

#### 201409230444

- Symptom: A switch continuously sends pause frames to the uplink switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the server attached to the switch continuously sends pause frames to the switch.

#### 201506250315

- Symptom: An S-channel interface receives packets with the VLAN ID as 0.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Enable EVB on the Layer 2 Ethernet interface where the S-channel interface is created.
  - b. Send untagged packets to the S-channel interface.

#### 201506050282

- Symptom: An LSU containing an LSA with a length of 264 fails to be sent out.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the OSPF NSR is enabled.

#### 201412190247

- Symptom: The time zones for MAC address move time are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **clock timezone** command is used to set the local time zone.

#### 201507090470

- Symptom: The VCF controller fails to authenticate to its connected switch through TACACS.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the TACACS authentication is configured on the switch through NETCONF.

#### 201503030448

- Symptom: A card on the EVB switch reboots because of memory leaks.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the EVB switch communicates with an EVB server on that card.

#### 201503300341/201503300336

- Symptom: An interface still operates in Layer 3 mode after NETCONF is used to roll back the configuration.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the interface operates in Layer 2 mode before the rollback point.

#### 201504150066

- Symptom: When the OpenFlow switch receives a SET\_CONFIG message with an invalid flag value, the OpenFlow switch does not report an error to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller sends messages with invalid flag values in an OpenFlow network.

#### 201504160118

- Symptom: When the bridge MAC address is added as a blackhole MAC address entry for the first time, the system displays that the entry already exists.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **mac-address blackhole mac-address vlan vlan-id** command is executed to add the bridge MAC address as a blackhole MAC address entry.

#### 201503180401

- Symptom: The switch fails to output information for the **display ip load-sharing path** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations have been performed:
  - a. Execute the **ip load-sharing mode per-flow dest-ip src-ip dest-port src-port** command.
  - b. Execute the **display ip load-sharing path** command.

#### 201505190278

- Symptom: In a TRILL network, an egress RB cannot forward TRILL broadcast traffics out of the outgoing interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if TRILL is globally enabled on the RB, and the outgoing interface is assigned to a VLAN.

#### 201506030299

- Symptom: A DHCP server cannot ping DHCP clients if many-to-one VLAN mappings are configured on the intermediate device between them.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:



- The DHCP server is connected to the DHCP clients through the intermediate device.
- The DHCP server and clients are in different VLANs. Many-to-one VLAN mappings are configured on the intermediate device's interface connected to the DHCP clients.
- The **dhcp snooping trust**, **arp detection enable**, and **vlan-mapping nni** commands are executed on the intermediate device's interface connected to the DHCP server.

#### 201503300139

- Symptom: Though 32 Selected ports exist in an aggregation group, only 16 of them forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if unicast traffic is sent to the aggregation group

#### 201506030342

- Symptom: The forwarding path in the output from the **display link-aggregation load-sharing path** command is not the actual forwarding path.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an aggregation group receives unicast traffic.

#### 201505110081

- Symptom: Packets forwarded out of S-channel interfaces have only one VLAN tag.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch is operating in FCoE mode and receives traffic.

#### 201507020134

- Symptom: The switch does not remove the customer VLAN tag from FCoE packets when it forwards the packets out of an S-channel interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the PVID of the S-channel interface matches the customer VLAN tag of the FCoE packets.

#### 201507030086

- Symptom: After the **encapsulation default** command is executed on an Ethernet service instance, frame match criteria on other Ethernet service instances no longer take effect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **encapsulation default** command is executed on one of the Ethernet service instances on the switch.

#### 201506120267

- Symptom: Execution of the **mac-address static source-check enable** command fails on a Layer 3 aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **mac-address static source-check enable** command is executed on the Layer 3 aggregate interface.

#### 201504200062

- Symptom: In an 5900 IRF fabric, when some members are rebooted, traffic forwarding is interrupted on their peers.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:

- Link aggregation is enabled for the IRF fabric.
- The rebooted members use interfaces installed with a copper transceiver module for IRF links to the peers. The remote ends of the IRF links on the peers go up in advance.

## Resolved problems in R2418P06

### 201407220584

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, if a Layer 3 interface is assigned multiple IP addresses and a master/subordinate switchover occurs, OSPF neighbor relationships are interrupted.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a Layer 3 interface is assigned multiple IP addresses and a master/subordinate switchover occurs.

### 201507140229

- Symptom: Known multicast packets with TTL 1 are dropped.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - IGMP snooping is enabled on the switch.
  - The multicast packets with TTL 1 are forwarded within a VLAN.

### 201508050368

- Symptom: The controller cannot cancel the Ethernet service instance-to-VSI binding.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the controller issues configuration through NETCONF to cancel the Ethernet service instance-to-VSI binding.

### 201508050374

- Symptom: The interfaces at both ends of a link bounce up and down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a local interface is split into four breakout interfaces and these interfaces are connected to the peer device.

### 201508130060

- Symptom: The PCIE access might fail.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the CPU usage is high and the switching chip is frequently accessed.

### 201508100138

- Symptom: When the next\_hop\_index0 of a traffic forwarding entry is modified to an invalid value, the recovery mechanism is not triggered. As a result, traffic forwarding cannot be restored.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. In probe view, execute the bcm slot *slot-number* chip 0 mod/l3\_defip/-3073/1/NEXT\_HOP\_INDEX0=4 command.
  - b. In probe view, execute the bcm slot *slot-number* chip 0 d/l3\_defip/3073/1/ command.

#### 201508190136

- Symptom: Only 10 characters of the patch version number are displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch has a patch version installed and the **display version** or **display device** command is executed.

#### 201508050375

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric formed by 5900 switches, the 5900 switches cannot communicate with a 3PAR storage device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the IRF master member switch is rebooted or ISSU is performed.

#### 201508050369

- Symptom: After you access the switch through the Console port, the CLI does not respond.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VLAN interface is created at the CLI.

#### 201508300024

- Symptom: In a spanning tree, the state of an aggregate interface is Forwarding. However, the member ports of the aggregate interface on IRF subordinate member switches are in Discarding state and do not forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - In an IRF fabric, subordinate switches or all member switches are rebooted.
  - During the reboot process, the aggregate interface goes down and then comes up, and the member ports on the subordinate member switches are down.

#### 201505140415

- Symptom: The LACP MAD state might frequently flap.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if LACP MAD is configured for a large number of aggregation groups.

## Resolved problems in R2418P01

#### 201502120368

- Symptom: CVE-2014-9295
- Condition: Stack-based buffer overflows in ntpd in NTP before 4.2.8 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a crafted packet.
- Symptom: CVE-2014-3571
- Condition: A carefully crafted DTLS message can cause a segmentation fault in OpenSSL due to a NULL pointer dereference. This could lead to a Denial Of Service attack.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-0206
- Condition: A memory leak can occur in the dtls1\_buffer\_record function under certain

conditions. In particular this could occur if an attacker sent repeated DTLS records with the same sequence number but for the next epoch. The memory leak could be exploited by an attacker in a Denial of Service attack through memory exhaustion.

- Symptom: CVE-2015-0205
- Condition: An OpenSSL server will accept a DH certificate for client authentication without the certificate verify message. This effectively allows a client to authenticate without the use of a private key. This only affects servers which trust a client certificate authority which issues certificates containing DH keys.
- Symptom: CVE-2014-3570
- Condition: Bignum squaring (BN\_sqr) may produce incorrect results on some platforms, including x86\_64. This bug occurs at random with a very low probability, and is not known to be exploitable in any way.
- Symptom: CVE-2015-0204
- Condition: An OpenSSL client will accept the use of an RSA temporary key in a non-export RSA key exchange ciphersuite. A server could present a weak temporary key and downgrade the security of the session.
- Symptom: CVE-2014-3572
- Condition: An OpenSSL client will accept a handshake using an ephemeral ECDH ciphersuite using an ECDSA certificate if the server key exchange message is omitted. This effectively removes forward secrecy from the ciphersuite.
- Symptom: CVE-2014-8275
- Condition: By modifying the contents of the signature algorithm or the encoding of the signature, it is possible to change the certificate's fingerprint. Only custom applications that rely on the uniqueness of the fingerprint may be affected.
- Symptom: CVE-2014-3569
- Condition: The ssl23\_get\_client\_hello function in s23\_srvc.c in OpenSSL 0.9.8zc, 1.0.0o, and 1.0.1j does not properly handle attempts to use unsupported protocols, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference and daemon crash) via an unexpected handshake, as demonstrated by an SSLv3 handshake to a no-ssl3 application with certain error handling.

## 201412300447

- Symptom: A device cannot be pinged when it is directly connected to an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if TRILL is enabled (**trill enable**) and then disabled (**undo trill enable**) on the aggregate interface.

## 201504250083

- Symptom: Some IRF member switches print the message "OVERLAYMACD ha upgrade failed" and these switches enter kdb.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:

- A large number of known unicast packets with changing source MAC addresses are sent to the IRF fabric.
- Master/subordinate switchover occurs in the IRF fabric.

#### **201504160288**

- Symptom: The console port displays garbled characters. This problem is solved after you log out and then log in through the console port again.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the VLANs to which a port belongs are modified.

#### **201504090111**

- Symptom: Serious packet loss occurs to Layer 3 packets forwarded by the switch,
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The number of route entries exceed 8K.
  - uRPF is enabled and then disabled.

#### **201502050608**

- Symptom: A QoS policy fails to be applied to some VLANs because of insufficient ACL resources when ACL resources are sufficient.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - A traffic class in the QoS policy includes both IPv4 and IPv6 ACLs as match criteria.
  - IPv4 ACLs are removed from the traffic class after the system displays a message that indicates insufficient ACL resources.

#### **201503130390**

- Symptom: An aggregate interface forwards packets received on a member port out of another member port in the aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure an aggregation group on an IRF fabric with its member ports on different IRF member devices.
  - b. Configure two Ethernet service instances on the aggregate interface, and map them to one VSI.

#### **201503260342**

- Symptom: A member port of an aggregation group cannot establish a micro BFD session with the peer port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the member port establishes a micro BFD session for multihop detection.

#### **201504150256**

- Symptom: An interface prints MAC address change information repeatedly for a previously learned MAC address when no MAC address is added.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - The **mac-address information mode syslog** command is configured.
  - The **mac-address information enable** command is configured in system view.
  - The **mac-address information enable added** command is configured on an interface after the interface learns a MAC address.

#### 201502160178

- Symptom: OpenFlow packets cannot be forwarded by using a MAC-IP flow table after a master/subordinate switchover on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the ARP table is modified during the master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201409180122

- Symptom: Layer 3 traffic is broadcast on an access switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The access switch does not support TRILL.
  - TRILL VRs are configured on the distribution switches.

#### 201502160108

- Symptom: iMC cannot connect to a managed switch and generates an ICMP no response alarm for the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch suffers from attacks on the ipForwarding and ipDefaultTTL nodes.

#### 201412190247

- Symptom: The time zones for MAC address move time are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **display mac-address mac-move** command is executed.

#### 201503020059

- Symptom: Modifying or deleting an OpenFlow MAC-IP flow entry results in a memory leak.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the output port of a MAC-IP flow entry is modified or a MAC-IP flow entry with an output port is deleted.

#### 201502070165

- Symptom: An IS-IS primary route cannot be installed into the routing table.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The primary route is learned from a neighbor.
  - IS-IS FRR is enabled, but the backup next hop is unavailable.

### 201502040503

- Symptom: The state of the BFD session in an IRF fabric toggles between down and init for 10 minutes after the IRF fabric splits.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if BFD MAD and uRPF are configured on the IRF fabric.

### 201412200068

- Symptom: The **jumboframe enable 1536** or **undo jumboframe enable** command does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **undo jumboframe enable** or **jumboframe enable 1536** command has been configured.

### 201501280247

- Symptom: The switch forwards some IP traffic to incorrect VPNs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if two ARP entries exist for one IP address because the output interface of an ARP entry changes.

### 201502160110

- Symptom: The switch acting as an access device in a portal system logs out a portal client after the client reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Portal roaming is enabled.
  - DHCP server or DHCP relay agent is enabled on the interface connected to the portal client.
  - The interface connected to the portal client changes during the reboot of the portal client.

### 201503100015

- Symptom: The member ports in an aggregation group on the master switch in an IRF fabric cannot be selected.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the entire IRF fabric is rebooted.

### 201501270115

- Symptom: A walk on the hh3cVsiStatistics node times out.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure 4095 VSIs (the upper limit).
  - b. Perform a walk on the hh3cVsiStatistics node by using a MIB tool.

### 201502090577

- Symptom: Tunnels established by using ENDP in an IRF fabric have tunnel interface views.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if master election occurs multiple times.

### 201503130204

- Symptom: In a non-default MSTI, all the four 10 GE breakout interfaces split from a 40 GE interface are in incorrect port states and cannot forward packets.

- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - MSTP is disabled globally.
  - VLAN 1 is mapped to the non-default MSTI.

#### 201501130302

- Symptom: The class-based accounting action does not take effect on a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a QoS policy containing the class-based accounting action is applied to a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface.

#### 201502120452

- Symptom: The minimum guaranteed bandwidth setting does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you assign a queue to the WRR group and set the minimum guaranteed bandwidth for the queue in a queue scheduling profile.

#### 201502120422

- Symptom: The **display qos qmprofile configuration** command displays the value previously set for the minimum guaranteed bandwidth after the **undo bandwidth queue** command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set the minimum guaranteed bandwidth in a queue scheduling profile.
  - b. Execute the **undo bandwidth queue** command to delete the minimum guaranteed bandwidth setting.

#### 201503120210

- Symptom: An interface enabled with the DHCP relay agent drops DHCP packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the interface is configured with secondary VLANs.

#### 201501130340

- Symptom: The information format of the **display trill interface** command output is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **display trill interface** command is executed.

#### 201502090087

- Symptom: A Layer 3 Ethernet interface with subinterfaces leaves its interface range.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the Layer 3 Ethernet interface is configured as a Layer 2 Ethernet interface.

#### 201501290469

- Symptom: A 10 GE copper port cannot communicate with the connected 100 Mbps NIC on a PC.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the 10 GE copper port is configured to negotiate a speed with its peer.



### 201501120063

- Symptom: An 5900\_5920-24S switch drops packets received on all aggregate interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **burst-mode enable** command is configured on the switch.

### 201501280230

- Symptom: An aggregate interface is in an incorrect STP port state.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create a large number of S-channels on the aggregate interface.
  - b. Shut down and bring up each member port in the aggregation group repeatedly.

### 201501130051

- Symptom: An aggregate interface is not in the same VLAN as its member ports and cannot forward packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Create an aggregation group and assign interfaces with continuous numbers to the aggregation group.
  - b. Create an interface range and assign all member ports in the aggregation group to the interface range.
  - c. Copy the configuration in interface range view.
  - d. Delete the configuration in interface range view by using the **default** command and quickly apply the copied configuration to the interface range.

### 201503110180

- Symptom: An 8 Gbps FC module negotiates its transmission speed as 4 Gbps.
- Condition: None.

## Resolved problems in R2416

### 201507270156

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly if it has been running for a long period of time.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the switch has been running for a long period of time.

### 201504270026

- Symptom: Loops occur after two directly connected aggregate interfaces are assigned to the same VLANs as trunk ports.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - TRILL is enabled on the two aggregate interfaces.
  - The link type of each aggregate interface is set to access.

## 201410160581

- Symptom: In an OpenFlow network, the switch is repeatedly connected to and disconnected from the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The controller deploys a flow table to the switch.
  - The default action for the table-miss flow entry is changed to send packets to the controller.
  - The flag is set to send\_flow\_rem for the table-miss flow entry.
- Workaround: None.

## 201410150850

- Symptom: Two TRILL access switches become AVFs at the same time, and loops occur.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a network segment connects to the TRILL network through two RBs and the Hello interval is set to 255 seconds.
- Workaround: Decrease the Hello interval.

## 201411280112

- Symptom: In the output from the **display version** command, **WarmReboot** might be displayed for the **Reboot Cause** field, which should be **UserReboot**.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use the **reboot** command to reboot the switch and then execute the **display version** command.

## 201412090131

- Symptom: Some ports specified in a group table cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - A controller deploys flow tables and group tables.
  - Master/subordinate switchover is performed in an IRF fabric.

## 201410230307

- Symptom: When you delete the specified flow entry, another flow entry is deleted by mistake.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The controller deploys two flow entries with the same destination MAC address but different VNIs.
  - Delete a flow entry specified by its address ID.

## 201412300447

- Symptom: A device cannot be pinged when it is directly connected to an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if TRILL is enabled (**trill enable**) and then disabled (**undo trill enable**) on the aggregate interface.

## 201410200547

- Symptom: In an OpenFlow network, the switch might lose connectivity to the controller.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if the Layer 3 interface connected to the controller is repeatedly shut down and brought up.

#### 201411280017

- Symptom: The **State** field displays **Absent** in the output from the **display device usb** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple switches form an IRF fabric.
  - A USB flash drive is inserted into an IRF member switch.
  - The display device usb command is executed after the IRF fabric is rebooted.

#### 201410230145

- Symptom: The BFD session stays in down state on a GRE tunnel interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch runs OSPF and establishes connections to other devices through the active GRE tunnel.
  - BFD is enabled for OSPF on the GRE tunnel interface.

#### 201411010063

- Symptom: The **Port and protocol VLAN supported** field displays **No** in the output from the **display lldp local-information interface** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **lldp tlv-enable dot1-tlv protocol-vlan-id** command has been configured on the specified Layer 2 Ethernet interface.

#### 201410290156

- Symptom: The output from the **display qos-acl resource** command shows that the remaining VFP resources are oversized.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Create plenty of Layer 3 Ethernet subinterfaces, so that VFP resources are 100% used.
  - b. Create a VLAN instance, and bind it to Layer 3 Ethernet interfaces.

#### 201411060336

- Symptom: The CLI is stuck.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Based on the 10-GE interface numbers starting from 1, each four interfaces are assigned to a group.
  - Some interfaces in a group are bound to IRF ports, and the other interfaces in the group are assigned to a service loopback group.

#### 201411050312

- Symptom: MPLS-TE RSVP tunnels cannot come up correctly.

- Condition: This symptom occurs after MPLS-TE RSVP Tunnels are established.

#### 201411100339

- Symptom: The global BGP timer does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the timer for a specific BGP peer and configure the global timer.
  - b. Use the undo peer timer command to restore the default timer for the peer.
  - c. Execute the reset bgp all command.

#### 201410210032

- Symptom: BGP learns routes very slowly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after MPLS-TE RSVP tunnels are established.

#### 201412300431

- Symptom: An IRF fabric splits.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if SPBM is disabled when the IRF fabric is receiving traffic from the SPBM network.

#### 201412050332

- Symptom: The **OperMau** field displays **Speed(0)/Duplex(Unknown)** in the local or neighbor LLDP information of a 10-GE copper interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the local or neighbor LLDP information is displayed for the interface.

#### 201411280049

- Symptom: A 40-G interface cannot be configured to operate in half duplex mode through CLI, but it can be configured to operate in half duplex mode through netconf.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when netconf is used to configure the 40-G interface to operate in half duplex mode.

#### 201410140435

- Symptom: The **zone default-zone permit** command configuration might fail to be deployed to some VSANs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple switches form a network.
  - Reboot all switches in the network.

#### 201410200148

- Symptom: After the **screen disable** command is executed, if the **display copyright** command is executed for multiple Telnet clients at the same time, the remaining CPU decreases and the switch reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:

- a. Start the Telnet server, and connect 20 Telnet clients to the server.
- b. Execute the screen disable command for each client, and then execute the display copyright command.

#### **201411130022**

- Symptom: The switch is in an SPBM network, and untagged frames are not correctly matched on an interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch is restarting or the frame match criterion of the Ethernet service instance is modified on the interface.

#### **201411040342**

- Symptom: The output from the **display this** command displays the default state (off) of an FC interface, which should not be displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the FCoE mode of the switch as NPV.
  - b. Enter FC interface view, and execute the undo port trunk mode command.
  - c. Execute the display this command.

## **Resolved problems in R2311P06**

#### **CVE-2014-9295**

- Symptom: CVE-2014-9295  
Condition: Stack-based buffer overflows in ntpd in NTP before 4.2.8 allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a crafted packet.

#### **CVE-2014-3571**

- Symptom: CVE-2014-3571
- Condition: A carefully crafted DTLS message can cause a segmentation fault in OpenSSL due to a NULL pointer dereference. This could lead to a Denial Of Service attack.

#### **CVE-2015-0206**

- Symptom: CVE-2015-0206
- Condition: A memory leak can occur in the dtls1\_buffer\_record function under certain conditions. In particular this could occur if an attacker sent repeated DTLS records with the same sequence number but for the next epoch. The memory leak could be exploited by an attacker in a Denial of Service attack through memory exhaustion.

#### **CVE-2015-0205**

- Symptom: CVE-2015-0205
- Condition: An OpenSSL server will accept a DH certificate for client authentication without the certificate verify message. This effectively allows a client to authenticate without the use of a

private key. This only affects servers which trust a client certificate authority which issues certificates containing DH keys.

#### **CVE-2014-3570**

- Symptom: CVE-2014-3570
- Condition: Bignum squaring (BN\_sqr) may produce incorrect results on some platforms, including x86\_64. This bug occurs at random with a very low probability, and is not known to be exploitable in any way.

#### **CVE-2015-0204**

- Symptom: CVE-2015-0204
- Condition: An OpenSSL client will accept the use of an RSA temporary key in a non-export RSA key exchange ciphersuite. A server could present a weak temporary key and downgrade the security of the session.

#### **CVE-2014-3572**

- Symptom: CVE-2014-3572
- Condition: An OpenSSL client will accept a handshake using an ephemeral ECDH ciphersuite using an ECDSA certificate if the server key exchange message is omitted. This effectively removes forward secrecy from the ciphersuite.

#### **CVE-2014-8275**

- Symptom: CVE-2014-8275
- Condition: By modifying the contents of the signature algorithm or the encoding of the signature, it is possible to change the certificate's fingerprint. Only custom applications that rely on the uniqueness of the fingerprint may be affected.

#### **CVE-2014-3569**

- Symptom: CVE-2014-3569
- Condition: The ssl23\_get\_client\_hello function in s23\_srvc.c in OpenSSL 0.9.8zc, 1.0.0o, and 1.0.1j does not properly handle attempts to use unsupported protocols, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference and daemon crash) via an unexpected handshake, as demonstrated by an SSLv3 handshake to a no-ssl3 application with certain error handling.

#### **201412190232**

- Symptom: SSH users fail to log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **password-control enable** command is configured on the switch.

#### **201503180292**

- Symptom: iMC cannot connect to a managed switch and generates an ICMP no response alarm for the switch.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch suffers from attacks on the ipForwarding and ipDefaultTTL nodes.

#### 201412310072

- Symptom: The traffic accounting action does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you apply a QoS policy containing the traffic accounting action to a Layer 3 aggregate subinterface.

#### 201503050396

- Symptom: A walk on the hh3cTransceiverChannelTable node times out.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Install a QSFP+ transceiver modules on the switch.
  - b. Perform a walk on the hh3cTransceiverChannelTable node by using a MIB browser.

#### 201503120214

- Symptom: An interface enabled with the DHCP relay agent drops DHCP packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the interface is configured with secondary VLANs.

#### 201501160425

- Symptom: The **bpdu-drop any** command configuration is missing on a subordinate switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Configure the **bpdu-drop any** command on the subordinate switch.
  - b. Save the configuration.
  - c. Reboot the switch.

#### 201411170127

- Symptom: The switch cannot obtain LLDP neighbor information through an aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** command sequence is executed on an aggregate interface in up state.

#### 201412250321

- Symptom: An RR-capable S-channel aggregate interface cannot forward packets received on one member port out of another member port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you enable the RR mode for the S-channel.

#### 201501300447

- Symptom: The switch does not transparently transmit BPDUs after the spanning tree feature is disabled globally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the spanning tree feature is disabled globally.

#### 201409260428

- Symptom: The switch fails to save printed logs to the log file after a reboot.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch reboots unexpectedly.

#### 201501260391

- Symptom: 10 GE breakout interfaces split from a QSFP+ port go down and up intermittently.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the QSFP+ port also has 10 GE breakout interfaces in down state.

#### 201501080322

- Symptom: The **Type** field in the **display transceiver interface** command output displays **Unknown** for an interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a 1000\_BASE\_T\_AN\_SFP transceiver module is installed in the interface.

#### 201503030447

- Symptom: Memory leaks of 32 bytes and 40 bytes occur.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - EVB is enabled on an interface.
  - S-channels are established with VMs.

#### 201503130399

- Symptom: An aggregate interface in an IRF fabric forwards packets received on one member port out of the another member port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Member ports in the aggregation group are on different IRF member switches.
  - The two service instances on the aggregate interface are bound to the same VSI.

#### 201503110575

- Symptom: A member port in an aggregation group is brought down when other member ports go down and up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the member port is enabled with MAC address move suppression.

#### 201406230071

- Symptom: The log information printed after a reboot indicates that the link layer protocol of member ports in an aggregation group goes up and down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - Some member ports are on a subordinate switch.
  - The subordinate switch is rebooted.



## 201503030478

- Symptom: The switch learns incorrect ARP entries.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch receives ARP packets with an invalid IP address 0.0.0.0 as the source IP address.

## 201501100065

- Symptom: Secure MAC addresses cannot be deleted through iMC or MIB.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you delete secure MAC addresses through iMC or MIB.

## 201502270188

- Symptom: An interface on one of the following switches drops packets from the peer device because the interface comes up during a reboot before it can forward packets.
  - HP 5900AF-48XG-4QSFP+ Switch JC772A.
  - HP 5900AF-48XG-4QSFP+ TAA-compliant Switch JG554A.
  - HP 5920AF-24XG Switch JG296A.
  - HP 5920AF-24XG TAA-compliant Switch JG555A.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:
  - Install a fiber-to-copper module into the interface and connect the switch to the peer device through the module.
  - Reboot the switch.

## 201501120055

- Symptom: The 5920AF-24XG JG296A/5920AF-24XG TAA switch and peer device cannot ping each other.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The **burst-mode enable** command is configured on the 5920AF-24XG JG296A/5920AF-24XG TAA switch.
  - The 5920AF-24XG JG296A/5920AF-24XG TAA switch is directly connected to the peer device through aggregate interfaces.

## 201501160161

- Symptom: The bindings between VFC interfaces and physical interfaces do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The physical interfaces are member ports in an aggregation group.
  - A VFC interface is bound to each physical interface.

## 201410240564

- Symptom: The switch cannot mirror incoming FC or FCoE packets to the monitor port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if remote port mirroring is configured on the switch acting as a source device.

## 201503110192

- Symptom: The negotiated speed for an FC interface is 4 Gbps when the FC interface has a 8 Gbps transceiver module installed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following operations are performed:
  - a. Change a Layer 2 Ethernet interface to an FC interface.
  - b. Install an HP 8 Gbps FC transceiver module into the FC interface.

## 201503310158

- Symptom: Tracert might fail if the **ip icmp error-interval** command is not configured or specifies a non-zero value.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **ip icmp error-interval** command is not configured or specifies a non-zero value.

# Resolved problems in R2311P05

## CVE-2014-3567

- Symptom: CVE-2014-3567.
- Condition: When an OpenSSL SSL/TLS/DTLS server receives a session ticket the integrity of that ticket is first verified. In the event of a session ticket integrity check failing, OpenSSL will fail to free memory causing a memory leak. By sending a large number of invalid session tickets an attacker could exploit this issue in a Denial of Service attack.

## SSL 3.0 Fallback protection

- Symptom: SSL 3.0 Fallback protection.
- Condition: OpenSSL has added support for TLS\_FALLBACK\_SCSV to allow applications to block the ability for a MITM attacker to force a protocol downgrade. Some client applications (such as browsers) will reconnect using a downgraded protocol to work around interoperability bugs in older servers. This could be exploited by an active man-in-the-middle to downgrade connections to SSL 3.0 even if both sides of the connection support higher protocols. SSL 3.0 contains a number of weaknesses including POODLE (CVE-2014-3566).

## CVE-2014-3568

- Symptom: CVE-2014-3568.
- Condition: When OpenSSL is configured with "no-ssl3" as a build option, servers could accept and complete a SSL 3.0 handshake, and clients could be configured to send them.

## 201411040312

- Symptom: In the output from the **display device manuinfo slot slot-number power power-id** command, the **MANU SERIAL NUMBER** field is blank.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch has an LSVM1AC300, LSVM1DC300, or LSVM1AC650 power supply installed and the **display device manuinfo slot slot-number**

**power** *power-id* command is used to display the electronic label information about the power supply.

#### 201411280162

- Symptom: The switch cannot respond to a multi reply message, and it is disconnected from the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The controller deploys two flow entries. The table-miss flow entry is not the default (by default, a table-miss flow entry drops packets).
  - The controller queries information about flow entries.

#### 201409030138

- Symptom: During ISSU upgrade to a compatible version, the switches in an IRF fabric are reconnected to controllers.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switches form an IRF fabric and are connected to controllers.
  - ISSU upgrade to a compatible version is performed.

#### 201410130397

- Symptom: BGP routes are learned very slowly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a large number of routes with changed AS path attributes are injected to the switch.

#### 201412090206

- Symptom: When you Telnet to a switch and view the memory usage for the Telnet process, no information is displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Telnet to the switch.
  - b. Use the **display process memory heap** command to view the memory usage for the Telnet process.

#### 201411280348

- Symptom: After mirroring packets to a CPU is configured, the packets mirrored to the CPU are incorrectly encapsulated.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Configure mirroring packets to a CPU.
  - View the contents of packets mirrored to the CPU.

#### 201411110152

- Symptom: LLDP information for a 40-GE interface is incorrectly displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:

- LLDP is enabled globally and on the 40-GE interface.
- The **display lldp neighbor-information verbose** command is used to display the detailed LLDP information for the 40-GE interface.

#### 201410150732

- Symptom: When Layer 3 traffic passes through a network management interface, the network management interface operates incorrectly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The network management interface operates at 100 Mbps and at half duplex mode through autonegotiation.
  - Incoming packets and outgoing packets appear on the network management interface at the same time.

#### 2014111070472

- Symptom: When a link-down event occurs to an aggregation group member port, the linkdown SNMP traps are not sent as expected.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The 5900 switches form an IRF fabric. One interface on the master member switch and one interface on the subordinate member switch are assigned to Layer 2 aggregate interface BAGG1.
  - When the member port XGE 2/0/1 on the master member switch is shut down, the member port XGE 1/0/1 on the subordinate member switch does not send linkdown SNMP traps carrying ifAdminstatus and IfOperStatus. When the member port XGE 1/0/1 on the subordinate member switch is shut down, the linkdown traps can be sent.

#### 201411130364

- Symptom: Static routes fail to be issued.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - NETCONF is used to issue static routes.
  - The value of <NexthopVrflIndex></NexthopVrflIndex> is different from the value of <DestVrflIndex></DestVrflIndex>.

#### 201410240289

- Symptom: Flow mirroring cannot obtain the destination MAC address for an ARP entry, and the destination MAC address is displays as all-Fs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Configure the destination IP address of remote flow mirroring as a directly-connected IP address.
  - Shut down and then bring up the VLAN interface identified by the destination IP address.

## 201410150536

- Symptom: The switch displays errors in logs showing that "The driver does not support rule assignment."
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Cross-subnet portal authentication is enabled in an IRF fabric.
  - A user logs in successfully and traffic can be transmitted.

## 201410220398

- Symptom: A special configuration file name causes the configuration file comparison feature to fail.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a configuration file with a name containing "%s" is specified as the startup configuration file.

## 201412130015

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, the system fails to allocate memory for sending packets on the subordinate card.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the interfaces on the subordinate card are repeatedly brought up and shut down.

## 201412120208

- Symptom: After a packet is forwarded through MPLS, the DSCP precedence information in the original IP packet is lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch is configured with an MPLS L3VPN.
  - The switch receives an MPLS packet. The original IP packet of the MPLS packet contains the DSCP precedence information.

## 201410140570

- Symptom: A downlink aggregation group member port of a monitor link group is down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the uplink ports of the monitor link group are shut down.

## 201410110066

- Symptom: The **ipv6 dhcp client duid mac** command might still exist on a VLAN interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the **ipv6 dhcp client duid mac** command in VLAN interface view.
  - b. Delete the VLAN interface.
  - c. Create the VLAN interface.

## 201412090054

- Symptom: The BFD session on a tunnel interface is always down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:

- a. Create a tunnel interface, and configure the tunnel mode of the interface as GRE over IPv4.
- b. Configure OSPF BFD on the tunnel interface.

#### 201411270333

- Symptom: When the table-miss flow entry is restored to the default, it does not support collecting packet statistics.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The ACL table-miss flow entry configured for the OpenFlow instance is activated.
  - The ACL table-miss entry is deleted manually or aged.

#### 201411170127

- Symptom: An aggregation group member port cannot get the LLDP neighbor information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Shut down the aggregate interface.
  - b. Bring up the aggregate interface when the member port is physically up.

#### 201411280337

- Symptom: An SSH client fails to log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch acts as the SSH server and is configured with RSA and DSA key pairs.
  - The SSH client uses the RSA public key algorithm.

#### 201411070457

- Symptom: The **display mac-address** command does not display any MAC address entries.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when private VLAN is configured on the switch and traffic arrives at the switch.

#### 201411060615

- Symptom: The system displays an error message showing that "The service OFP status failed: abnormal exit!"
- Condition: This symptom occurs when OFP instances are activated in an IRF fabric.

#### 201411280366

- Symptom: When a QoS policy is configured to mirror packets to a CPU on the JG296A/JG555A switch, the switch and its directly connected device cannot ping each other.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a QoS policy is configured to mirror packets to a CPU on the JG296A/JG555A switch.

#### 201409110503

- Symptom: When software is being upgraded for the JG838A/JH036A/E7W29A switch, the console port of the switch does not respond.

- Condition: This symptom occurs when the software of version R2307 is loaded and then upgraded to the version R2311P04 for the switch.

## Resolved problems in R2311P04

### 201409110503

- Symptom: After the **burst-mode enable** command is set on a 5920-24XG switch, the switch and a directly connected device cannot ping each other and the 5920-24XG switch cannot be logged in through Telnet or SSH.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the **burst-mode enable** command is set on a 5920-24XG switch.

### 201409120119

- Symptom: On a 5920-24XG switch, the **flow-control** function fails to suppress traffic on two ingress ports, resulting in traffic congestion and packet loss on the egress port.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - Two ports enabled with the **flow-control** function receive traffic at line rate and forward the traffic to the egress port.
  - The **burst-mode enable** command is configured.

### 201409100557

- Symptom: The output from the **display stp brief** command executed on an IRF fabric shows information about ports that are not enabled with STP.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable global STP on an IRF fabric and enable STP on ports of the master and subordinate.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the IRF fabric.
  - c. Execute the **display stp brief** command.

### 201409090165

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when about 4K DHCP users come online or renew leases.

### 201409050316

- Symptom: The NTP process exits unexpectedly on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. The switch is configured with NTP.
  - b. The configuration is saved and then the switch is restarted.
  - c. The switch receives private packets in NTP mode 7 after it is started.

## 201408220191

- Symptom: After the switch is patched or the aggregation process is restarted, the member ports in Individual state in an aggregation group leave the aggregation group and cannot be assigned to the aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when aggregation group member ports in Individual state exist on subordinate member switches of an IRF fabric.

## 201409260401

- Symptom: When the actions in an OpenFlow flow entry include sending packets to the controller and directing packets to a meter, the packets matching the flow entry cannot be sent to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the actions in an OpenFlow flow entry include sending packets to the controller and directing packets to a meter.

## 201409260353

- Symptom: The system displays a message showing "The service OFP status failed : abnormal exit!".
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - OpenFlow deploys a meter associated with the table-miss flow entry and then deletes the meter.
  - Traffic to be processed by the table-miss flow entry arrives at the switch.

## 201410090209

- Symptom: A subordinate IRF member switch might reboot twice.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use 40-G transceiver modules and fibers to connect switches to form an IRF fabric.
  - b. Reboot the IRF fabric.

## 201409050328

- Symptom: When a command is used on the peer end to display the neighbor's LLDP information, the output shows that the rate and duplex mode of the local interface connected to the peer is as follows:
  - The speed is 0.
  - The duplex mode is unknown.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - LLDP is enabled globally and on all ports on the local switch.
  - The local switch is connected to the peer end through 40G QSFP+ transceiver modules of the CSR4 type.



## 201404140063

- Symptom: When the **display transceiver manuinfo** command is used to display electronic label information about a transceiver module, the system displays a message showing that "The transceiver does not support this function."
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a DWDM SFP+ transceiver module for which the electronic label information has been written is installed.

## 201408130322

- Symptom: After a 40-GE interface is split into four 10-GE breakout interfaces and a QSFP+ transceiver module with the code of 0231A2E4 produced by INNOLIGHT is installed in the 40-GE interface, the interface cannot recognize the transceiver module, and it repeatedly goes up and down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **using tengige** command to split the 40-GE interface into four 10-GE breakout interfaces.
  - b. Install a 40-GE QSFP+ transceiver module with the code of 0231A2E4 produced by INNOLIGHT in the 40-GE interface.

## 201406130208

- Symptom: The duration\_sec value (which indicates the lifetime of a flow entry) in the flow removed message that the OpenFlow switch sends to the controller might be one second longer than the hard\_timeout value set in the flow entry that the controller deploys.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Deploy a flow entry configured with only hard\_timeout.
  - b. View the duration\_sec value in the flow removed message sent to the controller after the flow entry times out.

## 201409160439

- Symptom: When the software image is downloaded, **chassis** appears in the message that appears.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the IRF software auto-update feature is used to download the software image.

## 201408260460

- Symptom: The entPhysicalVendorType value for an LR4 transceiver module obtained in MIB is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Install an LR4 transceiver module in a port of the switch.
  - b. Use the MIB browser tool to read the entPhysicalVendorType value for the port.

#### **201409010368**

- Symptom: When the switch receives a Hello message of an unknown Hello element type, the switch does not ignore the message as defined in the standard, and the switch returns an error message.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch receives a Hello message of an unknown Hello element type in an OpenFlow network.

#### **201311180209**

- Symptom: The memory usage reaches the alarm threshold. The flow entries do not age out when traffic does exist in the network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when plenty of flow entries configured with idle time are deployed.

#### **201408250565**

- Symptom: The system displays a message showing that `"System is busy or this command can't be executed because of no such privilege!"`
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you log in to the switch through SSH and issue commands in batches.

#### **201407040500**

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly or operates abnormally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Portal authentication is enabled on interfaces of the switch.
  - Plenty of users access the external network through the switch.

#### **201408060484**

- Symptom: When two users sharing an account log in after passing Layer 3 portal authentication in the Web interface, the user that first logs in is logged out 12 minutes after the login.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when portal authentication is enabled and the two users are configured to use the same account on the IMC authentication server.

#### **201407250412**

- Symptom: The switch directly returns a hello packet received from a client, and then returns the hello packet of the server.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when NETCONF operations are performed for the switch through NETCONF over SSH and the client immediately sends a hello packet after the SSH connection is established.

#### **201408220480**

- Symptom: CVE-2014-3508

- Condition: A flaw in OBJ\_obj2txt may cause pretty printing functions such as X509\_name\_oneline, X509\_name\_print\_ex et al. to leak some information from the stack. Applications may be affected if they echo pretty printing output to the attacker.

#### 201409240323

- Symptom: Long delay is detected when Vmotion is carried out, and **mac-address mac-move fast-update** does not help the problem.
- Condition: Vmotion is carried out on bridge aggregation.

## Resolved problems in R2311P03

#### 201409190364

- Symptom: The state field cannot change with the power module install/uninstall and the power module powered on/off.
- Condition: Install/uninstall the power module or power on/off the power module then execute the **display power** command on 5920-24XG device.

#### 201407210092

- Symptom: A Telnet or SSH user fails to log in to the switch without any prompt information when the upper limit for Telnet or SSH users has been reached.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a Telnet or SSH user logs in to the switch when the upper limit for Telnet or SSH users has been reached.

#### 201406230420

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric and a controller complete TCP handshake, the controller sends an OFP hello packet, but the IRF fabric returns a RST packet, resetting the TCP connection.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - The controller connects to an IRF subordinate switch.
  - Repeated **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** operations are performed on the port that connects to the controller.

#### 201408010271

- Symptom: The output from the **display clock** command does not show the local zone time although the local time zone has been configured.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the local time zone.
  - b. Perform an ISSU reboot.

#### **201407150514**

- Symptom: When dynamic link aggregation uses LACP to negotiate Selected ports, it is not the device with the smallest device ID (containing the system LACP priority and the system MAC address) that determines the Selected ports.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The peer end of an aggregate link contains two devices. One of the two devices has a smaller device ID, which means a higher priority.
  - On the local end, the interface connecting to the higher-priority peer device has a greater index than the interface connecting to the lower-priority peer device.

#### **201404250257**

- Symptom: Some packets forwarded through an SPBM network get lost.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure graceful-restart on the SPBM network.
  - b. Execute the reset spbm database graceful-restart command or perform an SPBM active/standby switchover.

#### **201407040601**

- Symptom: An aggregate interface fails to forward TRILL traffic.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - Two RBs connected through Layer 2 Ethernet ports establish a neighbor relationship.
  - The ports between the two RBs are added to an aggregation group.

#### **201408260578**

- Symptom: CRC error packet statistics exist on the local 40GE port or the peer port.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the local 40GE port is installed with a QSFP+ transceiver module that supports a maximum transmit distance of 300 meters.

#### **201407180277**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric on a TRILL network splits.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - Rapidly enable and disable TRILL on a port.
  - A loop exists on the TRILL network, resulting TRILL loop storm.

#### **201408140216**

- Symptom: TRILL traffic is interrupted for up to 40 seconds.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - An RB with the highest DRB priority joins a broadcast network.
  - The new RB has the lowest MAC address among non-DRBs.

- Two DRBs (the new RB and the original DRB) appoint AVFs for VLANs on the broadcast network.

#### 201408220191

- Symptom: After the peer ports of aggregation group member ports on an IRF subordinate device send LACPDUs, the local member ports are still in Individual state.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the link aggregation-related patches are installed, or ISSU is used to upgrade the software.

#### 201409010235

- Symptom: A switch takes a long time to start up.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable global STP or enable STP on a port.
  - b. Delete a dbm file.
  - c. Reboot the switch.

#### 201407290032

- Symptom: A shutdown FC interface performs link negotiation and has link state changes.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the FC interface has a speed configured.

#### 201408130356

- Symptom: The **port link-aggregation group** settings get lost on some member ports in an aggregation group after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure a multi-chassis link aggregation group on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Perform an IRF master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201408080140

- Symptom: When NETCONF use <get-config> operation retrieves a data type namespace, the system prompts “Unexpected element” information, which is not clear.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when NETCONF use <get-config> operation retrieves a data type namespace.

#### 201407040588

- Symptom: The portal redirect function fails to direct the user to the portal authentication page.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a portal user accesses the network by using a browser.

#### 201408060485

- Symptom: A portal user that first comes online is logged off after it has been online for 12 minutes.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:

- A user account configured on the IMC authentication server is used by two portal users.
- The two portal users come online using the same user account.

#### **201408200531/201408190278/201408190284**

- Symptom: Some up 10GE ports split from a 40GE port might go down and up.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the 40GE port split into four 10GE ports is installed with a QSFP+ transceiver module and some 10GE ports are up.

#### **201408190271**

- Symptom: A 10GE or 40GE port installed with a transceiver module that is not connected to any fiber goes up and down, or is always up.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a 10GE or 40GE port is installed with a transceiver module that is not connected to any fiber.

#### **201408130187**

- Symptom: When the switch is configured with system LACP priority 0, a dynamic aggregation group on the switch chooses member ports with greater port IDs as Selected ports.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the system LACP priority of the switch is set to 0.

#### **201409010110**

- Symptom: After an FC interface is changed to an Ethernet interface, it cannot forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
- Disable STP on the FC switch.
- Change an FC interface to an Ethernet interface.

#### **201408190237**

- Symptom: Using a MIB tool to get the manufacture date of a transceiver module on a port fails.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Install a transceiver module whose electric label contains manufacture date to a port.
  - b. Use a MIB tool to get the value of entPhysicalMfgDate on the port.

#### **201408050062**

- Symptom: When the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands are executed on an interface of an FC switch, the FC switch might respond slowly.
- Condition: This symptom might occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Remove the FC switch from an IRF fabric.
  - b. Execute the shutdown and undo shutdown commands on an interface of the FC switch.

# Resolved problems in R2311P02

## 201407180522

- Symptom: The output from the **display current-configuration** command does not show information about a VPLS PW configured using the **peer** command in VSI view. In addition, using the **save** command fails to save the VPLS PW configuration.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after a VPLS PW is configured using the **peer** command in VSI view.

## 201406180312

- Symptom: When the cable is removed from the outgoing interface of a packet, the peer interface of the incoming interface of the packet can still receive PFC pause frames.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable PFC on those Ethernet interfaces.  
Congestion then occurs on the outgoing interface and triggers PFC to send pause frames.
  - b. Change the outgoing interface to an FC interface, and then change the FC interface to an Ethernet interface.
  - c. Configure PFC on the Ethernet interface again.
  - d. Remove the cable from the outgoing interface when the peer interface of the incoming interface can receive PFC pause frames.

## 201406240010

- Symptom: The switch fails to perform local authentication for an administrator user (as configured) after remote HWTACACS authentication fails.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the switch cannot exchange packets with the remote HWTACACS server after they establish a TCP connection.

## 201407020210

- Symptom: If an STP edge port goes down and up, all MAC entries on the switch are deleted.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - STP is globally enabled.
  - An STP edge port goes down and up.

## 201407030282

- Symptom: An FC network card cannot register itself with a switch. The FC interface connecting the switch to the FC network card repeatedly goes up and down.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the FC network card sends FLOGI packets of the FC CLASS 2 type to the switch.

#### 201407040601

- Symptom: If a TRILL port is added to an aggregation group, the switch fails to forward traffic due to miscalculation of multicast distribution trees.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - A TRILL port is in an aggregation group.
  - The TRILL neighbor of the port is the peer of the port's aggregation group.

#### 201407080486

- Symptom: The **info-center loghost** command is configured on a switch to specify two or more log hosts by IP address. However, the specified log hosts cannot receive logs from the switch.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch runs on Release 2310, Release 2311 or Release 2311P01 and is restarted or a master/subordinate switchover is performed after the log host configuration is saved.
  - The switch runs on Release 2308P01 or earlier and is upgraded to Release 2310, Release 2311 or Release 2311P01 after the log host configuration is saved.

#### 201407160380

- Symptom: An HPE FF 5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+/5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+ 8Gb FC B-F switch prompts a " Transceiver absent " message when the **port-type fc** or **port-type ethernet** command is executed on an interface that is not inserted with a transceiver.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the **port-type fc** or **port-type ethernet** command is executed on an interface that is not inserted with a transceiver.

#### 201403290139

- Symptom: The system prompts insufficient ACL resources when the **default** command is executed on a port.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a VLAN interface is configured with **packet-filter** that contains large numbers of ACLs, some of which are not assigned due to shortage of ACL resources.

#### 201405130409

- Symptom: The output from the **ls** or **dir** command shows incorrect file time.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if SFTP or FTP is used to log in to the switch.

#### 201404290451

- Symptom: The master in an IRF fabric fails to work during an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Create an IRF fabric that comprises more than five switches in ring topology.
  - b. Assign more than 200 static MAC entries through OpenFlow.
  - c. Perform an ISSU.



#### 201406090639

- Symptom: IMC considers the deployment of a configuration file to a switch fails if the switch takes a long time to execute the configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a switch takes a long time to execute a configuration file assigned from IMC.

#### 201406110412

- Symptom: The **display transceiver interface** command shows transceiver type exception information for a port.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if the port is inserted with a 40GE QSFP+ transceiver module.

#### 201405190047

- Symptom: The **speed auto** command fails to be executed on an HPE FF 5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+/5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+ 8Gb FC B-F switch.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Perform an ISSU reboot.
  - b. Configure **speed 1000**.
  - c. Configure **speed auto**.

#### 201407100333

- Symptom: The output from the **debug qacl show acl-resc** command shows incomplete information.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if ACLs are configured on a Layer 3 Ethernet subinterface.

#### 201406240602

- Symptom: The SSH server can use DSA to authenticate clients when the switch is in FIPS mode.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the SSH server uses RSA and then DSA to authenticate clients.

#### 201407180193

- Symptom: After the system default settings are restored using the **restore factory-default** command, the fan speed is high and cannot be lowered.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after the system default settings are restored using the **restore factory-default** command.

#### 201407170071

- Symptom: An IRF fabric sends RSCN packets to the connected servers.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - Only the subordinate switch is configured with FCoE/FC.
  - A master/subordinate switchover is performed.

#### 201406070113

- Symptom: An SNMP walk on hh3cifMulSuppression MIB of an interface returns a value of 1 when the **multicast-suppression pps 0** command has been configured on the interface.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after an SNMP walk on hh3cifMulSuppression MIB of an interface where the **multicast-suppression pps 0** command has been configured.

#### 201407030128

- Symptom: An IRF member switch unexpectedly reboots due to handshake timeout.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - There is a layer 2 loop that comprises two or more IRF member switches.
  - Enable and disable TRILL on a port that has been configured with **qos trust dot1p**.

#### 201407110459

- Symptom: After an IRF member switch is rebooted, it stays in loading state and cannot be rebooted at the CLI.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the IRF auto-update function is disabled on IRF member switches.

#### 201407230474

- Symptom: The switch might unexpectedly reboot during a compatible ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen during a compatible ISSU.

#### 201407040545

- Symptom: The switch stops working when the software version is loaded during an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Delete a valid license file.
  - b. Perform an ISSU to load the software version.

#### 201407080145

- Symptom: Memory usage continually increases when users repeatedly log in to the switch through an AUX or VTY user line.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - The **idle-timeout 0** command is configured on the user line.
  - Telnet, SSH, and FTP users repeatedly log in to the switch through the user line.

#### 201407090176

- Symptom: After a switch completes software upgrade by using a python POAP script obtained through auto-configuration, it does not release the temporary IP address assigned by DHCP.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the reboot time in the python POAP script is earlier than the address release time.

# Resolved problems in R2311P01

## 201406090268

- Symptom: Flow control does not take effect when an Ethernet interface or FC interface receives pause frames.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Restore a physical IRF port to a common Ethernet interface.
  - b. Enable flow control on the Ethernet interface by using the **flow-control** command, or change the Ethernet interface to an FC interface (flow control is enabled by default on an FC interface).

## 201406160440

- Symptom: After a switch is rebooted, a VPN instance might fail to establish sessions to its BGP peers.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - BGP settings include IP addresses for the VPN instance but does not include any public IP addresses.
  - The global router ID is not configured and no router ID is configured for the VPN instance.
  - The configuration is saved and the switch is rebooted.

## 201406090115

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric is rebooted, the ports in a VLAN are up, but the corresponding VLAN interface cannot come up.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF fabric is connected to downstream devices through a multi-chassis Layer 2 aggregate interface.
  - The Layer 2 aggregate interface is a trunk port that permits more than 512 VLANs whose VLAN interfaces are created.

## 201403200509

- Symptom: A user who is authorized access permission to the interface feature cannot execute the **mdix-mode** and **undo mdix-mode** commands in interface view.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the user executes the commands in the following conditions:
  - The user has user role rules that can access the **interface** feature.
  - The user does not have user role rules configured for the commands individually.

## 201404010200

- Symptom: RBAC fails to control a user's access to specific interfaces when the interface numbers specified in the user role resource access policies contain leading digits.

- Condition: This symptom occurs when the interface numbers specified in the user's user role resource access policies contain leading digits. For example, Ten-GigabitEthernet 02/0/1, Ten-GigabitEthernet 2/00/1, and Ten-GigabitEthernet 2/0/01 contain leading digit 0.

#### 201406190088

- Symptom: CVE-2014-0224.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when Open SSL Server is used.

#### 201403200475

- Symptom: A user who has access permission to the **device** feature cannot execute the **password-recovery enable** or **undo password-recovery enable** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the user executes the **password-recovery enable** and **undo password-recovery enable** commands in the following conditions:
  - The user has access permission to the **device** feature.
  - No permit command rule is configured for the commands.

#### 201406040553

- Symptom: The output from the **display transceiver alarm** command sometimes does not show alarm information for a 40GE transceiver module. After the 40GE interface is split into four 10GE interfaces, the output shows RX signal loss, which should be RX loss of signal.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a 40GE fiber port is inserted with a 40GE transceiver module.

#### 201406160009

- Symptom: When ARP packets are sent to the ingress port of an OpenFlow instance, twice as many ARP packets are received on the output port.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Create an OpenFlow instance that contains one ingress port and one output port.
  - b. Create a flow entry with the output port as All. Then the ingress port receives ARP packets.

#### 201405260353

- Symptom: After a reboot, the system enables SNMP v3, which is not enabled in the configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the SNMP version as v1 or v2c by using the **snmp-agent sys-info version** command.
  - b. Save the configuration.
  - c. Delete the .mdb file.
  - d. Reboot the switch.

## 201405120458

- Symptom: After a Layer 3 aggregate interface is deleted using the **undo interface route-aggregation** command, corresponding ACL resources might not be deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. A configuration rollback is performed to load a configuration file in which at least one Layer 3 aggregate interface has Layer 3 aggregate sub interfaces that reach the maximum number.
  - b. Use the **undo interface route-aggregation** command to delete such a Layer 3 aggregate interface.

## 201406090159

- Symptom: The switch cannot correctly identify a transceiver module.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the transceiver module is HPE 16Gb FC/10GbE 100m SFP+ XCVR (PN#: H6Z42A) , specifically:
  - Vendor PN# 5697-2671.
  - Part labeled Made in CHINA.

## 201406110376

- Symptom: The system cannot display electronic label information for some SFP-GE modules.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Insert one of the following modules: JD113A, JD114A, JD115A, JD116A, JD109A, JD110A, JD111A, JD112A, JF829A, JF830A, and JF831A. The output from the **display transceiver interface** command does not display J# for these modules.
  - b. Execute the **display transceiver manuinfo** command to display transceiver manufacture information.

## TB201404250053

- Symptom: When the uplink interface that connects an NPV switch to an FCF switch becomes operational, the network card connected to the NPV switch might not register itself with the FCF switch.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. An FC network card is connected to an NPV switch. The NPV switch is connected to an FCF switch.
  - b. The FC interface that connects the NPV switch to the FC network card is assigned to a VSAN as an access port.
  - c. The FC network card sends FLOGI packets to register itself with the FCF switch. The FC network card fails to register after several attempts, so the FC network stops registering itself with the FCF switch.
  - d. The uplink interface that connects the NPV switch to the FCF switch becomes unavailable (down at the physical layer or data link layer).

- e. The uplink interface becomes operational after a period of time.

#### 201406030245

- Symptom: Multicast data is cleared from hh3clgmpSnoopingClearStats MIB.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the hh3clgmpSnoopingClearStats is set to 1 when hh3clgmpSnoopingStatsObjects has multicast data.

#### 201405120011

- Symptom: An OpenFlow instance cannot forward incoming VRRP packets to the controller.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - Interfaces 1 and 2 are connected through a cable.
  - Interface 1 belongs to VLAN 1 where VRRP is enabled.
  - Interface 2 belongs to VLAN 2 that is configured as an OpenFlow VLAN.

#### 201404300077

- Symptom: When an OpenFlow instance contains VLAN 1, tunneled traffic on the member ports of a service loopback group is discarded.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when an OpenFlow instance contains VLAN 1.

#### TB201311040149

- Symptom: Using the **port-type ethernet** command to change an FC port to a Layer 2 Ethernet port might fail after the **display dhcp snooping binding** command is executed. The output from the **display dhcp snooping binding** command is displayed slowly.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if more than 300 IPv4 DHCP users and more than 300 IPv6 DHCP users are going online and offline.

## Resolved problems in R2311

#### 201406170025

- Symptom: After the **undo shutdown** command is executed on a fiber port, the port takes a certain time to come up. Or displaying diagnostics/alarm information on the fiber port responds slowly.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - The fiber port connects to another device's fiber port.
  - The **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands are executed on the fiber port. Or the diagnostics/alarm information is displayed for the fiber port.

#### 201406200497

- Symptom: The switch has an exception or a watchdog reboot occurs upon receiving packets that match IRF packet type from a user port.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the switch receives packets that match IRF packet type from a user port.

#### **201404300315/201404300303/201405150530/201405090318**

- Symptom: After an ISSU, the VSI connected to the CAS server goes offline and cannot come online again. The switch displays that the VSI comes online but the CAS server displays that the VSI has been offline.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after an ISSU.

#### **201404300194**

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, MPLS TE settings in tunnel-policy fail to be restored.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.

#### **201405080449**

- Symptom: An exception occurs to portal authentication, resulting in a system reboot.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if one of the following conditions exists:
  - Users frequently come online and go offline.
  - Portal packets have multiple attributes.
  - Portal packets that have illegal attributes exist.
  - Press **CTRL+C** when the **display portal user** command is executed.

#### **201406040842**

- Symptom: The system prompts that a transceiver module is removed during an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the ISSU method is ISSU Reboot.

#### **201405230102**

- Symptom: The **display power** command does not output any information.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after the switch is started up.

#### **201403200271**

- Symptom: Identical MAC entries exist on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple switches form the IRF fabric.
  - An aggregate S channel is created through EVB. MAC and VLAN are used to identify traffic.
  - An IRF master/subordinate switchover is performed.

#### **201405230295**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric continually reboots.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:

- The IRF fabric comprises a 5900AF-48XG-4QSFP+ or FF 5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+ switch that uses an SR4 module to connect another IRF member switch.
- The 5900AF-48XG-4QSFP+ or FF 5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+ switch's startup mode is full startup mode, which is set in 8. Set switch startup mode in BootROM.
- The IRF fabric is rebooted.

#### 201405160142

- Symptom: The CLI responds slowly on a 5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+ or 5900AF-48XGT-4QSFP+ switch.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch has a transceiver module inserted in a 40G port.
  - Traffic is delivered to the CPU.

#### 201405090318

- Symptom: After an ISSU, VSIs lose the connectivity to the CAS server.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - EVB is configured on the switch to connect the CAS server.
  - An ISSU is performed at the CLI to upgrade the software.

#### 201404250050

- Symptom: An FCoE switch fails to communicate with the connected server's NIC.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the NIC continuously sends two FDISC packets.

#### 201405290447

- Symptom: A percent sign is absent in the last-300s average send/receive rates in the output from the **display interface fc** command.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen in the output from the **display interface fc** command.

#### 201404010478

- Symptom: The output from the **debug qacl show verbose** command in probe view shows that the ACL entries for IP source guard are not deleted after IP source guard is disabled.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure MFF and IP source guard.
  - b. Perform an ISSU to upgrade the software.
  - c. Disable IP source guard.

#### 201405090467

- Symptom: After an ISSU reboot, a port enabled with **storm-constrain** prints traffic alarm information.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after an ISSU reboot.



## 201404140465

- Symptom: After a reboot, the four 10GE ports split from a 40GE QSFP+ port might fail to identify the transceiver module.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Insert a transceiver module into a 40GE QSFP+ port.
  - b. Split the 40GE QSFP+ port into four 10GE ports.
  - c. Reboot the switch.

## 201405120151

- Symptom: The sequence number of a transceiver module obtained from IMC is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you use IMC to view the sequence number of a transceiver module.

## 201405140359/201405120461

- Symptom: After a member port is added to an aggregation interface, the member port might fail to forward multicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen after a member port is added to an aggregation interface that acts as an egress port for multicast forwarding.

## 201405140076

- Symptom: The output from the **display diagnostic-information** command is incomplete.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen in the output from the **display diagnostic-information** command.

## 201405060082

- Symptom: A walk on hh3cevtPortSw-SFP-8GFC-SW or hh3cevtPortSw-SFP-8GFC-LW MIB returns incorrect information.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen during a walk on hh3cevtPortSw-SFP-8GFC-SW or hh3cevtPortSw-SFP-8GFC-LW MIB.

## 201404090038

- Symptom: A walk on a 10G copper port's LswportType MIB returns incorrect information.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen during a walk on a 10G copper port's LswportType MIB.

## 201405080391

- Symptom: The CPU usage of an IRF fabric increases, delaying access from other devices to the IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple IRF member switches send packets that have the same 5-tuple at the same time.
  - The sent packets match ECMP routing, and all egress ports are Layer 3 ports.
  - Each slot has at least one egress port.

## 201405150545

- Symptom: The switch might fail to forward TRILL broadcast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - A TRILL access port's link type is set to trunk and it permits multiple VLANs.
  - Repeated **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** operations are performed on another TRILL trunk port.

## 201405140297

- Symptom: IGMP snooping entries cannot be established for TRILL, resulting in multicast forwarding failure.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - A port enabled with TRILL is added to a multicast entry.
  - The VLAN enabled with IGMP snooping is configured with **igmp-snooping drop-unknown**.
  - The **reset trill** command is repeatedly executed.

## 201405120392

- Symptom: After the **broadcast-suppression**, **multicast-suppression**, or **unicast-suppression** command (that sets a non-zero percent or kbps value) is executed, the system prompts that the command does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **broadcast-suppression**, **multicast-suppression**, or **unicast-suppression** command to set a pps value of 0, and then restore the default.
  - b. Use the **broadcast-suppression**, **multicast-suppression**, or **unicast-suppression** command to set a percent or kbps value of 0.
  - c. Use a different command to set a non-zero percent or kbps value. For example, if the previous step uses **broadcast-suppression**, this step uses **multicast-suppression** or **unicast-suppression**.

## 201404280244

- Symptom: The switch fails to forward OpenFlow traffic.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen during batch assignment of flow entries.

## 201405140158

- Symptom: The **dis evb summary** command displays incorrect information.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the **dis evb summary** command is executed when the S channel of a VSI (not the last one) is being deleted.

## 201406050920

- Symptom: A walk on snmplInDiscards MIB returns statistics for pause frames.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the port is configured with **flow-control** or **flow-control receive enable**, and received pause frames.

#### 201406050946

- Symptom: TCP/UDP traffic can be forwarded through only one link in an aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when TCP/UDP traffic passes through an aggregate interface that is not configured with load sharing.

#### 201405150545

- Symptom: The switch fails to forward TRILL traffic, or when TRILL debug information is displayed, the switch unexpectedly reboots.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple links are enabled with TRILL or an aggregate interface is enabled with TRILL.
  - The **trill enable/undo trill enable** operations, or the **trill cost enable/undo trill cost enable** operations are performed on a TRILL port.

## Resolved problems in R2310

#### 201404040242

- Symptom: A DHCP client takes a long time to request an IP address.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the VLAN interface enabled with the DHCP server is not on the same subnet as the IP address requested by the DHCP client. The DHCP server does not respond with a NAK packet, so the client sends the request multiple times before sending a Discovery packet.

#### 201312310451

- Symptom: The OSPF neighbor relationship between two IRF fabrics goes down.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - The two IRF fabrics are connected through an aggregate link.
  - An MSTP instance-to-VLAN mapping is configured on both ends of the aggregate link.

#### 201401220221

- Symptom: The MAC address moving suppression function does not take effect in an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the two member devices of the IRF fabric successively receive broadcast traffic with the same source MAC address.

#### 201402250548

- Symptom: The VLAN interface of a primary VLAN cannot forward traffic at Layer 3.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure a private VLAN.
  - b. Bind the VLAN interface of the primary VLAN to a VPN instance.

- c. Remove the binding.

#### 201403120408

- Symptom: When all nodes are logged out, the output from the **display fip-snooping rules enode** command shows that no ENode FIP snooping rules exist. However, the output from the **display qos-acl resource** command shows that the number of ACL rules used is more than that in the initial state.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch is operating in Transit mode.
  - A large number of nodes are logged in and logged out repeatedly.
  - The following tasks are repeatedly performed on the switch:
    - Shutting down and bringing up ports.
    - Adding and deleting VLANs.
    - Assigning ports to and removing ports from VLANs.

#### 201403190173

- Symptom: In the output from the **display qos-acl resource** command, the VFP ACL or IFP ACL usage might exceed 100%.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **system-working-mode** command to configure the system working mode as advanced.
  - b. Configure the private VLAN feature.
  - c. Configure local QoS ID marking actions or flow-based VLAN marking actions in QoS policies to occupy all VFP resources, or configure QoS policies or packet filtering to occupy all IFP resources.

#### 201404280257

- Symptom: Some OpenFlow flow tables might fail to forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when a large number of OpenFlow flow tables are deployed in batch.

#### 201403240344

- Symptom: The switch fails to forward traffic for multiple multicast groups.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch has large numbers of multicast forwarding entries.

#### 201403270410

- Symptom: After a VLAN interface is shutdown, the multicast forwarding entries that use the VLAN interface are not deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the VLAN of the shutdown VLAN interface contains a multicast member port that is also a member port of an aggregation group.

#### 201403240159

- Symptom: The MAC addresses learned by UNI ports involved in many-to-one VLAN mapping cannot be displayed on a per-port basis.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **display mac-address interface** command is used to display the MAC addresses learned by an UNI port involved in many-to-one VLAN mapping.

#### 201403250492

- Symptom: If static bindings are configured by using the **ip source bind** or **ipv6 source bind** command in Layer 2 Ethernet port view when ACL resources are insufficient, the system does not provide prompt information. The output from the **display current-configuration** command in system view or the **display this** command in port view shows the configured static bindings.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if static bindings are configured by using the **ip source bind** or **ipv6 source bind** command in Layer 2 Ethernet port view when ACL resources are insufficient.

#### 201403130262

- Symptom: A host fails to ping its gateway, although the MAC address of the gateway can be obtained through ARP.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure a private VLAN and its secondary VLAN.
  - b. Bind a VPN instance to the VLAN interface of the private VLAN, and configure private VLAN-secondary VLAN mapping.

#### 201403140223

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric formed by 5900 switches is restarted and the configuration file is loaded, the BB\_Credit values are not restored to the values before the restart for the FC interfaces on the subordinate member switches.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Delete the .mdb files of the master and subordinate member devices of the IRF fabric.
  - b. Restart the IRF fabric.

#### 201403190115

- Symptom: When a new FC ID is assigned to a node, the destination MAC address in the FIP snooping rule for the node is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Perform a master/subordinate switchover for an IRF fabric.
  - b. Reregister the node.

#### 201402270049

- Symptom: An IRF member switch stops running during startup.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if continual IRF master/subordinate switchovers and reboots are performed.

## 201403200085

- Symptom: After the switch has run a scheduled task, the system log shows that the IRF port fails to receive IRF packets from the neighbor. A system reboot might occur.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - IRF continually processes traffic.
  - The scheduled task executes the **display diagnostic-information** command.

## 201402170013

- Symptom: IMC cannot Telnet to a 5900 switch directly connected to a disk device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - IMC continuously Telnet to the 5900 switch.
  - Zones are distributed multiple times on the 5900/12900 switches in the FC fabric.

## 201401170243

- Symptom: When the link mode is changed in interface range view, the link mode configuration fails, and the system exits the interface range view.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **interface range** *interface-list* command to enter interface range view.
  - b. Change the link mode in interface range view.

## 201401170113

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover occurs to an IRF fabric, packets that match the static IPv6 routes deployed by an OpenFlow controller cannot be correctly forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure OpenFlow, and deploy IPv6 static routes and the corresponding ND entries.
  - b. Perform a master/subordinate switchover for the IRF fabric.

## 201404080286

- Symptom: The **display ospfv3 peer** command fails to be executed in FIPS mode.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **display ospfv3 peer** command is executed in FIPS mode.

## 201403010153

- Symptom: The effective value of the port status detection timer is 5 seconds greater than the configured value.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - The port status detection timer is configured.
  - Ports are shut down by STP or DLDP.

## 201403050301

- Symptom: During an incompatible ISSU on an IRF fabric that comprises more than two switches, executing the **run switchover** command fails to reboot the switch.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after the **run switchover** command is executed during an incompatible ISSU on an IRF fabric that comprises more than two switches.

## 201312270486

- Symptom: In an IRF fabric, the dynamic flow table ages out after 60 seconds, and then traffic cannot be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - In an IRF fabric, an OpenFlow port is a multichassis aggregate interface.
  - The packet count is -- (which means that the packet count is not collected) in the flow table deployed.
  - Some of the aggregation group member ports receive traffic.

## 201403130400

- Symptom: If a process unexpectedly quits and a core file is generated, the switch unexpectedly reboots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a process unexpectedly quits and a core file is generated.

## 201404220352

- Symptom: On a 5920-24S switch, the LEDs for ports 13 through 24 are steady on rather than flashing when traffic is present on these ports.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when traffic is present on ports 13 through 24 of the 5920-24S switch.

## 201403120423

- Symptom: The CPU usage of the FCSD process is higher than expected.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the switch is started.

## 201401020051

- Symptom: The type of a port is displayed as **Unknown**.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Assign an FC interface in up state to a VSAN.
  - b. Use the **display fcs port** command to display port information of the FC interface in any other VSAN.

## 201403120229

- Symptom: The ports on an disk device are down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an disk device is connected to an FCoE-capable 5900 switch through a Nexus 5000 switch.

## 201403120101

- Symptom: The output from the **display port-security mac-address security** command shows that the remaining lifetime of some secure MAC addresses is 2 minutes when the aging timer for secure MAC addresses is set to 2 minutes by using the **port-security timer autolearn aging** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the aging timer for secure MAC addresses is set to 2 minutes in autolearn mode by using the **port-security timer autolearn aging** command.

## 201403240356

- Symptom: The PTP interface information displayed on an IRF fabric that comprises two switches shows that time is not synchronized.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when PTP is configured on an IRF fabric that comprises two switches.

## 201311140447

- Symptom: EVB fails to establish S channels on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure EVB on the IRF fabric.
  - b. Perform an ISSU and an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
  - c. Save the configuration and reboot the IRF fabric.

## 201401020078

- Symptom: A 5900 switch sends a corrupted HTTP packet to IMC. IMC fails to detect that a VSI went offline.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Bind the NIC of a VM to a dvportgroup on VMware vCenter. The VSI for the VM comes online.
  - b. Configure the VM to log off the VSI.
  - c. Configure the **debugging evb event** command on the switch.

## 201404010472

- Symptom: A switch in a PBB network fails to forward traffic that matches **encapsulation-default** over the downstream port. The **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** command must be executed on the port to bring it up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if TRILL is enabled and then disabled on the downstream port.

## 201403310220

- Symptom: When VFC interface A is bound to a Layer 2 aggregate interface, VFC interface A goes down. Then, when VFC interface B is bound to the Layer 2 aggregate interface, VFC interface B goes up, but VFC interface A is still down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:



- a. Bind VFC interfaces A and B to an Ethernet interface Port 1.
- b. Create a Layer 2 aggregate interface, and assign Port 1 to the Layer 2 aggregate interface.

#### 201403200111

- Symptom: Aggregation group member ports in Individual state might not learn MAC addresses, even after they leave the aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the aggregate interface as an edge aggregate interface.
  - b. Configure the edge aggregate interface to operate in dynamic mode, and then configure it to operate in static mode.

#### 201311050110

- Symptom: SPBM cannot perform optimal path selection based on link costs because the costs calculated by SPBM for all interfaces (including 1G, 10G, and aggregate interfaces) are 1.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when SPBM automatically calculates link costs.

#### 201403180423

- Symptom: The TRILL link cost for an aggregate interface is the automatically calculated link cost when automatic link cost calculation is disabled for TRILL ports.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **auto-cost enable** command to enable automatic link cost calculation for TRILL ports. In this example, the automatically calculated link cost is 666.
  - b. Use the **undo auto-cost enable** command to disable automatic link cost calculation for TRILL ports. Then, the link cost is restored to 2000 for TRILL ports.
  - c. Use the **shutdown** command and then the **undo shutdown** command to re-enable the aggregate interface. Unexpectedly, the link cost for the aggregate interface becomes 666.

#### 201404040543

- Symptom: On switches of some models, the 10-GE fiber ports can stay up only after they go down and come up multiple times, or the 10-GE fiber ports cannot go up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when 1000-Mbps copper transceiver modules are installed in 10-GE fiber ports.

#### 201404250221

- Symptom: The CPU usage seriously increases when an aggregation group member port is repeatedly shut down and brought up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an aggregation group member port is repeatedly shut down and brought up and its state changes between Selected and Unselected.

#### 201208210014

- Symptom: A 40-GE interface without an external PHY might fail to go up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:

- a. Connect a cable to a 40-GE interface without an external PHY.
- b. Reboot the switch or use the **shutdown** command and then the **undo shutdown** command on the interface.

#### 201404110133

- Symptom: A grammatical error exists in the following error message:  
"Do you want to change the system working mode? [Y/N]:y  
Failed to set the system working mode, please tocheck hard resource. "
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. When the system working mode is standard, configure ACLs to reach the maximum number of ACLs allowed.
  - b. Use the **system-working-mode advance** command to configure the system working mode as advanced.

#### 201404150009

- Symptom: An incompatible ISSU on an IRF fabric fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF fabric is in ring topology and comprises more than four switches that have different startup times, such as A---B---A---B, in which B has the shortest startup time.
  - Execute the **issu load** command on A, and then execute the **issu run switchover** command to upgrade other switches.

#### 201403140267

- Symptom: After a rule that denies ICMP and TCP packets is applied to a 5920 switch through a QoS policy, ICMP and TCP packets can still pass through.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a rule that denies ICMP and TCP packets is applied to the incoming traffic of a port through a QoS policy.

#### 201403290036

- Symptom: After ISSU is used to upgrade software for a switch, the blackhole MAC address entries configured before the ISSU cannot be displayed, and you will fail to configure these blackhole MAC address entries.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure blackhole MAC address entries on the switch.
  - b. Use ISSU to upgrade software for the switch.

#### 201403130349

- Symptom: The CLI might fail to respond or the switch might reboot if continual ISSU operations are performed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if continual ISSU operations are performed.

#### 201403120389

- Symptom: When the **display fcs database** command to display the FCS database information, the **Attached port wwns** displayed for a VFC interface are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Assign the VFC interface to multiple VSANs as trunk ports.
  - b. Log in one node to the VFC interface in each VSAN. Log in multiple nodes to the VFC interfaces simultaneously.

#### 201403120360

- Symptom: When the members in the default zone are denied from accessing each other, displaying the active zone set information will cause a memory leakage.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure and activate a zone set in a VSAN.
  - b. Use the **undo zone default-zone permit** command to deny members in the default zone from accessing each other in the VSAN when logged-in nodes exist in the default zone.
  - c. User the **display zoneset active** command to display information about the active zone set.

#### 201403270198

- Symptom: The buffer configuration in the output from the **display buffer** command is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable the burst mode.
  - b. Perform an ISSU reboot upgrade.

#### 201405040350

- Symptom: The switch reboots unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the QoS configurations are frequently, dynamically modified for the QoS policies applied to the switch.

#### 201403200140/201403260432/201403010096

- Symptom: After an ISSU reboot or a master/subordinate switchover, RIP and static routing entries do not take effect for a long time, resulting in traffic interruption.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after an ISSU reboot or a master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201405050041

- Symptom: RIP packet loss occurs during the **issu run switchover** operation.
- Condition: This symptom occurs during the **issu run switchover** operation.

#### 201403260176

- Symptom: When an aggregate interface is in down state, the output from the **display interface** command still shows packet statistics for that interface.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following conditions exist:
  - Physical connections exist between the aggregate interface and a terminal.
  - The member ports of the aggregate interface are in Individual state.

#### 201403290121

- Symptom: Downloading a large file through FTP fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the FTP download operation is performed in Python shell view by executing the **transfer** command.

#### 201403060184

- Symptom: When the loop detection feature detects a loop on a port, the port cannot automatically go up after the port status detection interval configured by using the **shutdown-interval** command.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **loopback-detection action shutdown** command to configure the loop protection action as **shutdown**.
  - b. Use the **shutdown-interval** command to configure the port status detection interval.

#### LSV7D007841

- Symptom: After an unexpectedly reboot, the system does not record anomaly information for the reboot. The output from the **display version** command shows "Watchdog timeout reboot."
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after an unexpectedly reboot.

#### 201312230206

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover for an IRF fabric, the .cfg file contains configurations, but the **port access vsan** configurations made in FC interface view are lost in the .cfg file.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Delete the .mdb configuration files of all IRF member devices.
  - b. Reboot the master device to perform a master/subordinate switchover for the IRF fabric.

#### 201312180312

- Symptom: The disk device that connects to a subordinate device cannot be registered.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - An IRF fabric acts as an FCF switch.
  - The domain ID is modified for the IRF fabric.

#### 201405120151

- Symptom: The serial number that IMC reads from a transceiver module is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when IMC reads the serial number of a transceiver module.

#### **201403210223**

- Symptom: The **stp global enable** or **undo stp global enable** command takes effect several minutes after the command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the spanning tree protocol mode is PVST.

#### **201403240117**

- Symptom: VFC interfaces go down unexpectedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when MST regions are deleted and then MSTIs are configured in an FCoE network.

#### **201403150067**

- Symptom: After a compatible ISSU on an IRF fabric, OSPFv3 and IPv6 IS-IS fail to work, resulting in traffic interruption.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after a compatible ISSU on an IRF fabric.

#### **201403270570**

- Symptom: The system prompts "unsuccessfully" when MAC entries are added or deleted on an EVB S-channel aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when MAC entries are added or deleted on an EVB S-channel aggregate interface.

#### **201403260407**

- Symptom: Disabling MAC address learning for B-VLAN fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable SPBM and configure B-VLAN.
  - b. Disable MAC address learning for B-VLAN.
  - c. Disable SPBM.

#### **201403190420**

- Symptom: After an ISSU, the MAC address entries deployed by OpenFlow are lost.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure OpenFlow to deploy MAC address entries.
  - b. Perform an ISSU for the switch.
  - c. Display the MAC address entries.

#### **201402210125**

- Symptom: ACLs can be successfully deployed to a switch when the ACL resource usage is 100%.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Deploy ACLs to a port of the switch to make the ACL usage reach 100%.
  - b. Deploy ACLs to another port of the switch.

## 201405050496

- Symptom: The **display transceiver interface** command might fail to display the information about an FC transceiver module.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Install an FC transceiver module in an interface.
  - b. Execute the **display transceiver interface** command on the switch.

## 201403120404

- Symptom: Soft zoning stays enabled, and hard zoning is not enabled even when the hardware resources are sufficient.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. After FCoE links are successfully configured, configure ACLs to occupy all ACL resources.
  - b. Use the **undo zone default-zone permit** command to deny members in the default zone from accessing each other for effective VLANs. In this case, soft zoning is enabled.
  - c. Release ACL resources.

## 201403140249

- Symptom: In an FC fabric, when the NP ports of an NPV switch are down, the NPV switch might respond with FLOGI Reject to nodes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. In the FC fabric, connect N ports to the NP ports of the NPV switch.
  - b. Reboot the switch.

## 201403120385

- Symptom: The downlink interfaces of an NPV switch take a long time to detect the physical state changes (up or down) of the uplink interface.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure a large number of VSANs and VFC interfaces in the FCoE fabric.
  - b. Shut down an uplink interface of the NPV switch.
  - c. Bring up the uplink interface.

## 201404170112

- Symptom: The console port stops responding and the switch reboots during a walk on ARP MIB.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - More than 5000 ARP entries exist.
  - A walk on 1.3.6.1.2.1.3.1.1.3 ARP MIB is performed, and at the same time, the **reset arp all** command is executed.

## 201403190452

- Symptom: After a VRID is deleted, the configuration is saved, and the switch is rebooted, the output from the **display vrrp** command shows the VRID still exists.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Execute the **undo vrrp vrid** *virtual-router-id* [ **virtual-ip** [ *virtual-address* ] ] or **undo vrrp vrid** *virtual-router-id* **track** [ *track-entry-number* ] command.
  - b. Save the configuration and reboot the switch.

## 201405150314

- Symptom: When you log in to the switch through a console port, the CLI might be stuck when you enter commands at the CLI.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when a custom transceiver module is installed in an interface that can be split into four breakout interfaces and does not have an external PHY.

## 201403210219

- Symptom: When the function of discarding unknown multicast packets is enabled for a VLAN in a TRILL+IGMP snooping scenario, unknown multicast packets in the VLAN are not discarded.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the function of discarding unknown multicast packets is enabled for a VLAN in a TRILL+IGMP snooping scenario.

## 201403240370

- Symptom: Layer 2 traffic in a TRILL network fails to be forwarded between two RBs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - One RB acts as the AVF, and the other RB acts as a non-AVF. The two RBs connect through TRILL access ports.
  - The access ports on the AVF and the non-AVF are configured as TRILL trunk ports.

## 201404010465

- Symptom: The SFTP client on Switch B fails to download a file from Switch A after the SFTP client on Switch A downloads that file from a Linux server.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the SFTP client on Switch B downloads a file from Switch A after the SFTP client on Switch A downloads that file from a Linux server.

## 201403260454

- Symptom: The keyword STRING appears after the **save** command.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if TAB is pressed multiple times after the **save** command is input.

## 201403180283

- Symptom: OpenFlow fails to deploy MAC address entries to overwrite existing multiport unicast MAC address entries.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:

- a. Configure multiport unicast MAC address entries.
- b. Configure OpenFlow to deploy MAC address entries to overwrite these multiport unicast MAC address entries.

#### 201403240270

- Symptom: A non-administrator user can bypass RBAC check and use unauthorized functions and resources.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the user performs the following procedure:
  - a. Upload a new configuration file that contains the rights for managing the functions and resources.
  - b. Set the configuration file as the next startup configuration file.
  - c. Reboot the switch.

#### 201404040471

- Symptom: Device will tear down TCP connection in established state when receives wrong TCP packet.
- Condition: Only for those TCP connections in established state. When they receive TCP SYN packet which is carrying a sequence number falling into the connection receiving window, a RST packet will be sent and the connection will be dropped immediately.

#### 201403210195

- Symptom: After the configurations occupying ACL resources are canceled, the output from the **display qos-acl resource** command shows that some ACL resources are not retrieved.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure private VLAN and IGMP snooping on the switch.
  - b. Configure private VLAN to occupy all ACL resources.
  - c. Repeatedly configure and cancel the private VLAN configuration.
  - d. Cancel the private VLAN and IGMP snooping configuration on the switch.

#### 201404010188

- Symptom: EVB fails to be enabled on a port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable and then disable TRILL on a port.
  - b. Enable EVB on the port.

#### 201404150058

- Symptom: When the **zone default-zone permit** command is not configured on a switch, the attached nodes in the default zone can access each other.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable FCoE on the switch.



- b. Attach ENode 1 and ENode 2 in the same VSAN to the switch.

#### 201404080316

- Symptom: When an attached node that has not been logged in sends an FKA packet to a switch, the switch does not respond with an FIP Clear Virtual Links packet.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable FCoE on the switch.
  - b. An attached node that has not been logged in sends an FKA packet to the switch.

#### 201401270147

- Symptom: Zone distribution cannot be completed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a large number of zones and zones sets are configured and zone distribution is triggered.

#### 201403210200

- Symptom: The switch ignores the cases of VRF names.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **controller address** command is used to specify a controller by its IP address and specify a VRF by its name for the controller.

#### 201311190312

- Symptom: The broadcast storm suppression threshold and the multicast storm suppression threshold are configured as 0 in an IRF fabric. After the IRF fabric is rebooted, these storm suppression configurations do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. In an IRF fabric, use the **broadcast-suppression** and **multicast-suppression** command in Ethernet interface view to configure the broadcast storm suppression threshold and the multicast storm suppression threshold as 0.
  - b. Reboot the IRF fabric.

#### 201404220072

- Symptom: The rate-limit parameter deployed by OpenFlow is different from that displayed on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. On the controller, configure the rate-limit parameter **burst size**.
  - b. Use the **display openflow instance** command on the switch to display the OpenFlow configuration.

#### 201312120164

- Symptom: After a user goes offline from a port and then comes online through another port, the output from the **display ip source binding** command still shows the IP source guard binding created for the user at the first time.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:

- a. The user comes online through a port, and obtains an IP address from the DHCP server.
- b. The switch creates an IP source guard binding for the user.
- c. The user abnormally goes offline and then comes online through another port.
- d. The user normally goes offline.

#### 201311290366

- Symptom: The auto-configuration result information shows that the switch successfully obtained a configuration file, although the switch actually failed to obtain that configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following conditions exist:
  - The switch connects to a DHCP server on another switch. The configuration file path specified on the DHCP server is valid but it does not contain any configuration file.
  - The switch starts up without loading any configuration file.

#### 201312040262

- Symptom: A Layer 3 interface on an IRF subordinate switch does not learn ARP entries and IPCIM entries get lost on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The Layer 3 interface on the IRF subordinate switch connects to a DHCP server.
  - The IRF subordinate switch is rebooted.

#### 201312170465

- Symptom: When the SCP client on the switch uploads a file that does not exist to a remote SCP server, the system shows that the upload operation is successful.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the SCP client on the switch uploads a file that does not exist to a remote SCP server.

#### 201312060432

- Symptom: The many-to-one VLAN mapping configuration does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use two switches to form an IRF fabric.
  - b. Configure the **dhcp snooping binding record** command and configure many-to-one VLAN mapping on a port of IRF member switch 1.
  - c. Reboot IRF member switch 2.

#### 201403070417

- Symptom: A switch running Comware v5 can get a file from a switch running Comware v7 by executing an SCP command. The switch running Comware v7 cannot put a file to the switch running Comware v5 through an SCP command.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen between a switch running Comware v5 and a switch running Comware v7.

## 201311180452

- Symptom: After a node logs out, the switch does not release corresponding resources.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a node performs the following operations:
  - a. Log in to the switch in Transit mode.
  - b. Perform an ISSU.
  - c. Log out the switch.

## 201312260147

- Symptom: A DHCP client takes a very long time to complete address acquisition from the DHCP server on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the DHCP request from the DHCP client contains an IP address that is not on the same network as the IP address of the DHCP server's receiving interface.

## 201310220394

- Symptom: After FCoE mode is changed to none, FIP snooping driver entries still exist, and FCoE mode is still FCF mode.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Create 100 VFC interfaces and bind them to the same Layer 2 aggregate interface on an FCF switch.
  - b. 100 nodes log in through the 100 VFC interfaces.
  - c. Create static routes that reach the software specification. Some static routes are in inactive state because of exceeding the driver specification.
  - d. Bind another VFC interface to a member port of the Layer 2 aggregate interface.
  - e. Change FCoE mode to none.

## 201401060010

- Symptom: After more than 10 non-contiguous VSANs are configured using the **port trunk vsan** command on a VFC interface, the output from the **display current-configuration** command shows that the VSANs configurations failed.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after more than 10 non-contiguous VSANs are configured using the **port trunk vsan** command on a VFC interface.

## 201403060232

- Symptom: Assigning QoS policies in batches to virtual nodes from IMC fails.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you use IMC to batch assign QoS policies to virtual nodes.

## 201311050393

- Symptom: The output from the **display spbm multicast-fib** command has a redundant space.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen in the output from the **display spbm multicast-fib** command.

#### 201403120396

- Symptom: When resources are insufficient for an FC zone, the output from the **display zone status** command shows that the FC zone is still in enabled state.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure an FC zone.
  - b. Keep the FC zone change between enabled state and disabled state by continually performing the following operations:  
Add zone members to reach the zone ACL specification so the zone changes to disabled state. Then delete zone members to enable the zone.
  - c. Execute the **display zone status** command when resources are insufficient.

#### 201403070232

- Symptom: A port in MDIX mode can go up when it connects to a peer port in MDIX mode. A port in MDI mode cannot go up when it connects to a peer port in MDIX mode. The mode of a port that is up cannot be changed using the **mdix-mode** command.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you use the **mdix-mode** command to switch the mode of an Ethernet port between MDIX and MDI.

#### 201402250494

- Symptom: A Layer 2 ACL for matching outbound LSAP packets on an interface actually matches all packets.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a Layer 2 ACL for matching outbound LSAP packets is applied to an interface.

#### 201403030079

- Symptom: When a QoS policy fails to be assigned using the **qos policy** command, the prompt information is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a QoS policy fails to be assigned using the **qos policy** command.

#### 201405190183

- Symptom: An IRF fabric that comprises an 5900AF-48XGT-4QSFP+/5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+ switch, and an 5900AF-48XG-4QSFP+/HPE FF 5900CP-48XG-4QSFP+ switch fails to be created.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the two switches are connected through a 40G cable, and then the 40G cable is replaced with QSFP+ modules and a fiber cable.

# Resolved problems in R2308P01

## 201401150494

- Symptom: The output from the display buffer usage command is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use the display buffer usage command after configuring the burst-mode by using the **burst-mode enable** or **undo burst-mode enable** command.

## 201401200303

- Symptom: The device returns an error message with the OFPET\_FLOW\_MOD\_FAILED type and the OFPFMFC\_UNKNOWN code.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch is enabled with OpenFlow.
  - The controller sends a FlowMod(ADD/goto Group) entry after sending a GroupMod(MODIFY) entry to the switch.

## 201401150404

- Symptom: Device fails to re-authenticate with the Windows 2003 RADIUS Server.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Device connects to the Windows 2003 RADIUS Server for authentication.
  - Device initiates an authentication again after the re-auth period.

## 201401060125

- Symptom: After the switch is rebooted, an F-mode FC interface might be in Elsolate state.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the switch is rebooted.

## 201311270254

- Symptom: The **display interface vfc** command shows that the bandwidth of the VFC interface is 0.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you use the **display interface vfc** command to view information about a VFC interface.

## 201312240354

- Symptom: Packet loss occurs on FC interfaces or Ethernet interfaces of a switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs on FC interfaces or Ethernet interfaces except the FC or Ethernet interface mentioned below in any of the following conditions:
  - An Ethernet interface is changed to an FC interface, or vice versa.
  - The **flow-control** or **priority-flow-control no-drop dot1p** command is configured on an Ethernet interface.

## 201312310036

- Symptom: The switch might unexpectedly reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - ISSU is used to upgrade the software on a switch in standalone mode or IRF mode.
  - The reboot method is ISSU reboot.

## 201402070107

- Symptom: When an NPV switch that supports FC interfaces is rebooted and a downlink interface of the switch receives a FLOGI packet from a server, the downlink interface responds with a REJECT packet because it fails to find an available uplink interface. As a result, the server fails to log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The downlink interfaces go up.
  - The uplink interfaces do not go up.

## 201312250142

- Symptom: When EVB is configured in an IRF fabric, a VSI aggregate interface goes down and then goes up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a master/subordinate switchover occurs when the VSI aggregate interface is up.

## 201312300276

- Symptom: A legal transceiver module is identified as an illegal one.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you insert a legal SFP transceiver module into the switch.

## 201312250010

- Symptom: The MTU of a VFC interface is incorrectly restored.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Shut down a VFC interface operating in F mode, and save the configuration.
  - b. Reboot the switch, and execute the **undo shutdown** command on the VFC interface.

## 201401140101

- Symptom: When you use the **undo ip address dhcp-alloc** command to release the IP address of a switch acting as a DHCP client, the switch might fail to send a DHCP-RELEASE packet.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch acts as a DHCP client, and obtains dynamically assigned IP addresses.
  - After the switch obtains an IP address, the **undo ip address dhcp-alloc** command is used to release the obtained IP address on the interface where the DHCP client resides.

#### 201401220208

- Symptom: An error prompt appears when you configure an IPv4 portal authentication source subnet.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use the **portal layer3 source** command to configure the IPv4 portal authentication source subnet as 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.0.

#### 201401220382

- Symptom: The switch might fail to upload or download files.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the switch as an FTP client.
  - b. Use the **get** or **put** command to download or upload files multiple times.

#### 201402140288

- Symptom: The NPV switch connects to a fabric through multiple links. The principle switch WWNs might be different for these links.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple FCF switches form a fabric. An NPV switch is attached to the fabric through multiple links.
  - An FCF switch is rebooted in the fabric.

#### 201312300294

- Symptom: The FTP service is unexpectedly disabled on a switch.
- Condition: The symptom occurs when you use FTP to exchange files between the switch and another switch multiple times.

#### 201312170314

- Symptom: When you use the **display link-aggregation verbose bridge-aggregation interface-number** command to display aggregate interface information, the state of an aggregation group member port is incorrectly displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Layer 2 aggregate interfaces are created at both ends of a link.
  - The number of member ports at each end exceeds the maximum number of Selected ports allowed.

#### 201401270240

- Symptom: When you upgrade the software through the Boot ROM menu, the software image file might fail to be loaded.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when you upgrade the software through the Boot ROM menu.

## 201401150527

- Symptom: When the VM of a VSI interface is migrated from an aggregate interface to another aggregate interface of a switch, the VSI interface frequently goes up and down, and the VM cannot successfully log in.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable EVB on the target aggregate interface.
  - b. Migrate the VM of the VSI interface from an aggregate interface to the target aggregate interface.
  - c. Disable and then enable EVB on the target aggregate interface.

## 201402170152

- Symptom: The switch does not reboot as configured in the **scheduler reboot at** or **scheduler reboot delay** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use the **scheduler reboot at** or **scheduler reboot delay** command in user view.

## 201312250029

- Symptom: When you display the VLANs to which VSANs are mapped, the IDs of these VSANs are not displayed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you enable FCoE for multiple VLANs and map the VLANs to the same VSAN.

## 201401100305

- Symptom: When the switch is an OpenFlow switch, it cannot communicate with an IXIA controller running the IXIA ANVL test suite.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch acts as an OpenFlow switch.
  - The IXIA test device acts as a controller.
  - The IXIA test device runs the IXIA ANVL test suite.

## 201402140221

- Symptom: An HPE NPV switch is connected to a Cisco FCF switch. When the Cisco FCF switch prompts FCID errors, an FC storage device cannot log in to the HPE switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an FC interface of the HPE NPV switch is connected to an FC storage device.

## 201402170350

- Symptom: The number of VLANs supported for PVST on a switch is less than that defined in specifications.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable the spanning tree protocol globally.



- b. Configure the spanning tree protocol to operate in MSTP mode.
- c. Disable the spanning tree protocol globally.
- d. Configure the spanning tree protocol to operate in PVST mode.
- e. Enable the spanning tree protocol globally.

#### **201402170013**

- Symptom: The console port of a switch might fail to respond to Telnet operations.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when you frequently operate the switch through Telnet and the console port.

#### **201401200069**

- Symptom: An FC node fails to log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Connect the switch to multiple nodes through FC interfaces, and save the configuration.
  - b. Reboot the switch.

#### **201312170125**

- Symptom: The Broadcom converged network adapter (CAN) might fail to log in to an FC switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the FC switch connects to a Broadcom CNA.

#### **201402080060**

- Symptom: On a switch with both MAC-IP flow entries and extensibility flow entries, after a packet is matched against MAC-IP flow entries, the packet matches the table-miss flow entry and is sent to the controller, rather than matched against an extensibility flow entry with the metadata configured.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Configure MAC-IP flow tables and extensibility flow tables.
  - Use a controller to deploy a flow entry to an extensibility flow table on the switch. The match fields of the flow entry contain metadata 0x01.

#### **201401260259**

- Symptom: On a switch, packets that do not match the highest-priority flow entry temporarily match the flow entry.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use an OpenFlow controller to deploy multiple flow entries to the switch.

#### **201402250152**

- Symptom: The server traffic is temporarily interrupted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Multiple nodes log in to a fabric.

- A zone that contains these nodes is configured. A zone set that contains the zone is created and activated. Because the hardware resources are insufficient for so many zone members, hard zoning is disabled, and only soft zoning takes effect.
- A zone with few nodes (make sure hardware resources are sufficient for these nodes) is configured. A zone that contains the zone is created and activated.

#### **201311260144**

- Symptom: The iNode authentication failure reasons are not prompted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable 802.1X globally and in port view.
  - b. Enter an incorrect password when logging in through the iNode client.

#### **201312300323**

- Symptom: Multichassis PFC does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Two switches form an IRF fabric through 10-GE SFP+ fiber ports. Interfaces A and B are located on different IRF member switches.
  - Traffic enters the IRF fabric through interface A and leaves through interface B. The same PFC configuration is used on all interfaces that the traffic passes through.

#### **201401160406**

- Symptom: The speed of an FC interface cannot be negotiated to 8 Gbps.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an 8 Gbps FC SFP transceiver module is inserted into a switch that supports FC interfaces after the switch is powered on or rebooted.

#### **201312170023**

- Symptom: A VM exchanges login packets with the aggregation group member ports on the subordinate member switch of an IRF fabric. The VM cannot successfully log in.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - In an IRF fabric, enable EVB and create S-channels on a multichassis Layer 2 aggregate interface.
  - Aggregation group member ports on the subordinate member switch receive the login packets from the VM.

#### **201312230472**

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover occurs to an IRF fabric, the previous master switch cannot correctly start for a long time, and it prompts that the EVB process fails to start.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - In an IRF fabric, enable EVB and create S-channels on a Layer 2 aggregate interface.
  - Master/subordinate switchover occurs to the IRF fabric.

- The aggregation group member ports on the subordinate member switch receive a large amount of EVB protocol packets and data packets.

#### 201401160397

- Symptom: When you configure a NPV switch to operate in FCF mode, the FCoE process might fail and a core file might be generated.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Two FCoE switches are connected through VFC interfaces. One of the two FCoE switches operates in NPV mode.
  - In the view of the VFC interface connecting the NPV switch to the other FCoE switch, the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands are executed multiple times.
  - The NPV switch is configured to operate in FCF mode.

#### 201401240231

- Symptom: Traffic statistics are collected for traffic in only one direction.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use a controller to deploy bidirectional extensibility flow entries to the switch and the switch receives and sends traffic.

#### 201402100406

- Symptom: A switch does not display the MAC addresses learned by the UNI and NNI ports involved in many-to-one VLAN mapping.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you configure many-to-one VLAN mapping on the switch.

## Resolved problems in R2307

#### 201312030126

- Symptom: Addressed SSRT101324. A security bulletin for SSRT101324 should be published in January 2014. Please see the security bulletin for additional details.
- Condition: Addressed SSRT101324. A security bulletin for SSRT101324 should be published in January 2014. Please see the security bulletin for additional details.

#### 201311040225

- Symptom: When an ISSU is performed on the IRF master switch, intra-sub VLAN traffic and inter-sub VLAN traffic are interrupted for about 30 seconds.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an ISSU is performed on the IRF master switch.

#### 201311040104

- Symptom: IRF fails to forward Bidir PIM traffic between slots.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when IRF performs inter-slot Bidir PIM traffic forwarding.

## 201311040132

- Symptom: When TC Snooping is enabled using the **stp tc-snooping** command, the switch continually deletes MAC entries, affecting MAC update and aging.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when TC Snooping is enabled using the **stp tc-snooping** command.

## 201311040138

- Symptom: When STP is disabled on a port, traffic is blocked on the port due to STP block.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Disable TRILL on a port.
  - b. Configure the port as an IRF port.
  - c. Change the IRF port to a common port.
  - d. Enable TRILL on the port.

## 201311060199

- Symptom: The **display mac-address** command cannot display MAC address table information for a specified nickname.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the **display mac-address** command is executed to display MAC address table information for a specified nickname.

## 201311040237

- Symptom: Broadcast traffic is flooded through the first 16 selected ports (in ascending order of port numbers) in an aggregation group that has 32 selected ports.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when broadcast traffic passes an aggregation group that has 32 selected ports.

## 201311190518

- Symptom: Type 3 LSAs for servers in different NSSA areas still exist after the servers become unreachable.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following conditions exist:
  - The NSSA areas have a common ABR, which provides equal-cost routes to the servers.
  - The ABR advertises Type 3 LSAs for the servers in different NSSA areas.
  - The servers become unreachable.

## 201311090008

- Symptom: An SNMP walk on ifOutDiscards MIB returns a value of 0.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen during an SNMP walk on ifOutDiscards MIB.

## 201311040432

- Symptom: After an ISSU reboot, an FC switch cannot establish FSPF routes, and the configurations on FC interfaces fail.

- Condition: This symptom occurs after an ISSU reboot is performed on an FC switch.

#### 201311040393

- Symptom: The 10-GE breakout interface information displayed in IMC is disordered.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the first 40-GE interface of the switch is split into four 10-GE breakout interfaces.

#### 201311040144

- Symptom: After an FC switch has its IRF member ID modified and then is rebooted, the configured static FC routes still exist and cannot be deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure static FC routes on an FC switch.
  - b. Modify the IRF member device ID for the FC switch and restart the FC switch.

#### 201311120044

- Symptom: When the zone alias configured is of 61 to 64 bytes, the zone distribution fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the zone alias name configured on an FC switch is of 61 to 64 characters.

#### 201311290364

- Symptom: On a ring-topology IRF fabric, an IRF port is blocked after its physical ports are removed, and then bound to the IRF port again.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Shut down all the physical ports of the IRF port.
  - b. Use the **undo irf-port** command to remove the physical ports from the IRF port.
  - c. Bind the physical ports to the IRF port again.

#### 201311220152

- Symptom: After a port is bound to an IRF port and then is removed from the IRF port, the port is blocked by STP, and it cannot forward any traffic, although STP is globally disabled.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed when STP is globally disabled:
  - a. Configure an IRF port, and use the **port group interface Ten-GigabitEthernet** command to bind the IRF port to a port that is shut down.
  - b. Use the **undo irf-port** command to remove all port bindings on the IRF port.

#### 201312060311

- Symptom: The state of a BFD session to an OSPF neighbor continually goes up and down.
- Condition: This symptom occur when the following conditions exist:
  - The OSPF neighbor is an IRF fabric.
  - FRR is enabled using the **fast-reroute lfa** command.

- BFD is used for FRR.

#### 201311040163

- Symptom: When a member port in a Layer 3 aggregation group is changed to a Layer 2 Ethernet interface and then assigned to a VLAN, the VLAN interface for that VLAN cannot ping the directly connected device.
- Condition: The symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure a Layer 3 aggregate interface, and assign member ports to the Layer 3 aggregation group.
  - b. Use the **port link-mode bridge** command to change a member port in the Layer 3 aggregation group to a Layer 2 Ethernet interface, and assign the port to a VLAN.

#### 201311200449

- Symptom: BFD MAD does not take effect when it is configured on a VLAN interface of an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when BFD MAD is configured on a VLAN interface of an IRF fabric.

#### 201311140447

- Symptom: The switch fails to download a file from a TFTP server after **tftp x.x.x.x get xxx.xxx** is executed.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the TFTP server is TFTP32.

#### 201310210384

- Symptom: An IRF fabric detects an STP topology change on an interface 30 seconds after an ISSU reboot and performs a MAC refresh, although the actual STP topology is not changed.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen 30 seconds after an ISSU reboot is performed on an IRF fabric.

#### 201310220122

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, the system prompts that ARP rate-limit fails to be assigned.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure ARP rate-limit on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Reboot the master to perform a master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201312010016

- Symptom: When a switch starts up with factory defaults and the configuration is rolled back, all OpenFlow instances are inactive. To activate these OpenFlow instances, activate them one by one or reboot the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure OpenFlow instances and save the configuration.

- b. Start the switch with factory defaults, and roll back the configuration.

#### 201311280415

- Symptom: The **format** and **fixdisk** commands do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you use the **format** or **fixdisk** command to format or fix the flash.

#### 201311040427

- Symptom: After multiple PW switchovers between PEs, the PEs have inconsistent PW entries, resulting in forwarding failures.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The two PEs establish both local and remote LDP peer relationships.
  - Multiple PW switchovers are performed between PEs

#### 201311140085

- Symptom: FCoE packet loss occurs after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following conditions exist:
  - Unequal-cost static routes exist.
  - An IRF master/subordinate switchover is performed.

#### 201311190528

- Symptom: After a license is registered for the virtual forwarding engine (VFE) of a host, the VSI negotiation with the HPE 5900v virtual switch fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch is used together with an HPE 5900v virtual switch.
  - The VM network is migrated when no license is registered for the VFE of the host.

#### 201312170146

- Symptom: After an Ethernet interface is changed to an FC interface, the maximum frame length allowed changes from 10000 to 16356.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an Ethernet interface is changed to an FC interface.

#### 201312060429

- Symptom: When the maximum number of Selected ports allowed in an aggregation group is reached, the newly assigned member ports are in the Unselected state. However, they can forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the number of member ports in an aggregation group exceeds the maximum number of Selected ports allowed in the aggregation group.

#### 201311040129

- Symptom: After an ISSU reboot is performed and IRF master/switchover is completed, an interface where a cable is inserted and then removed is still up and its LED flashes.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Perform an ISSU reboot on an IRF fabric.
  - b. Insert and then remove a cable on an interface.

#### 201312030470

- Symptom: On a two-chassis IRF fabric, the peer IRF port of the subordinate device is up. However, the port cannot receive packets while the subordinate device is rebooting.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you reboot the subordinate device of a two-chassis IRF fabric.

#### 201312110432

- Symptom: FC interfaces at the two ends of a link cannot negotiate successfully, and they cannot go up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - a. 8- or 16-G transceiver modules are inserted into the FC interfaces.
  - b. An FC interface is forcibly configured with a non-8G speed (for example, 2G or 4G), and the other FC interface is configured to autonegotiate the speed.

#### 201312110442

- Symptom: The **undo speed** command fails to be executed on an FC interface of an FC switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The FC switch and a 5900 switch form an IRF fabric.
  - After an ISSU reboot is performed on the IRF fabric, execute the **speed** command and then the **undo speed** on an FC interface of the FC switch.

#### 201311040443

- Symptom: When the **display interface** command is used to display information about an FC interface, the output shows that the speed of the FC interface is autonegotiated.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an FC interface is forcibly configured with a speed.

#### 201311140161

- Symptom: BFD flapping occurs.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following conditions exist:
  - The **bfd min-transmit-interval** and **bfd min-receive-interval** are both set to 250 ms.
  - The **bfd detect-multiplier** is set to 3.
  - The CPU is attacked by TTL=1 IP packets or other packets.

#### 201311040504

- Symptom: No trap message is output after the configuration file is saved.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after the configuration file is saved.



#### 201311040423

- Symptom: The switch might fail to forward traffic over a PW.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen after the IP address of the public interface is changed.

#### 201311040308

- Symptom: STP state error occurs on an IRF fabric, resulting in a loop.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable STP on the IRF fabric and configure multi-chassis link aggregation.
  - b. Reboot the IRF fabric.

#### 201311040137

- Symptom: The RTM policy quits when an RTM action is executing a python script.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the python script contains multiple Binary Right Shift Operators ">>".

#### 201311040128

- Symptom: The SPBM process abnormally exits.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable SPBM.
  - b. Configure an MST region as follows:

```
stp region-configuration
region-name spbm
instance 4092 vlan 1001 to 2023
active region-configuration
```
  - c. Continuously configure and cancel the mapping between MSTI 2 and VLANs.

#### 201311040155

- Symptom: A TRILL port configured as an access port with the alone attribute can still process LSPs. As a result, an invalid bridge might be elected as a TRILL distribution tree root, and TRILL cannot forward broadcast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you configure a hybrid TRILL port as an access TRILL port with the alone attribute.

#### 201311040164

- Symptom: After an RB reboots, the configured nickname does not take effect. Instead, a nickname is randomly generated for the RB.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the nickname for an RB and save the configuration.
  - b. Disable TRILL globally, and reboot the RB without saving the configurations.

## 201311060490

- Symptom: When packets are dropped due to Fast Filter Processor (FFP) or STP non-forwarding state exist, the dropped packet count is always 0 in the output from the **display packet-drop summary** or **display packet-drop interface** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when packets are dropped due to the existing of Fast Filter Process or (FFP) or STP non-forwarding state.

## 201311280471

- Symptom: The buffer settings in the output from the **display buffer queue** command are different from the actual buffer settings.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **buffer egress cell queue** command to configure the fixed area space or shared area space of cell resources in the egress buffer.
  - b. Use the **buffer apply** command to apply the manually configured data buffer settings.

## 201311260519

- Symptom: A routed subinterface on the IRF fabric cannot be pinged from its directly connected device after a master/subordinate switchover occurs on the IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a master/subordinate switchover occurs.

## 201312060432

- Symptom: Many-to-one VLAN mapping fails to replace the SVLAN tag with CVLAN tags for the downlink traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure many-to-one VLAN mapping on an IRF fabric. Many-to-one VLAN mapping should replace the SVLAN tag with the CVLAN tags for the downlink traffic according to the DHCP snooping entries.
  - b. Reboot an IRF member device which does not host the incoming interface of the traffic, and shut down the incoming interface, so that the traffic enters the IRF fabric through the rebooted IRF member device.

## 201312010009

- Symptom: BGP/OSPF neighbor flapping occurs after **ip redirects enable** and then **undo ip redirects enable** are executed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after **ip redirects enable** and then **undo ip redirects enable** are executed.

## 201311040117

- Symptom: EVE does not work after an IRF fabric is manually rebooted.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the IRF fabric has large numbers of EVB VSIs.

## 201311190051

- Symptom: After **shutdown** and then **undo shutdown** are performed on an EVB-enabled aggregate interface, the VMs (in keepalive state) connected to the aggregate interface cannot get online.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after **shutdown** and then **undo shutdown** are performed on an EVB-enabled aggregate interface.

## 201311040118

- Symptom: The **lock** command can be successfully executed if you press **Enter** at the prompt "Please input password<1 to 16> to lock current line:" without inputting a password.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you press **Enter** at the prompt "Please input password<1 to 16> to lock current line:" without inputting a password.

## 201311040093/201312040162

- Symptom: When a port joins or leaves a link aggregation group, the device hosting the port reboots abnormally. If you continue injecting CDCP packets and VSI packets during the operation, the standby member device of the IRF fabric keeps rebooting.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Plenty of EVB configurations exist on the aggregate interface of an IRF fabric.
  - b. Assign ports to or remove member ports from the aggregation group.

## 201311040101

- Symptom: The L2VPN process unexpectedly quits during an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if the IRF fabric has large number of L2VPN peers.

## 201311040139

- Symptom: If the egress interface of a CCC connection that is configured with the **nexthop** keyword is changed, L2VPN updates the LSP, and the MPLS entry becomes incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the egress interface of a CCC connection that is configured with the **nexthop** keyword is changed.

## 201312030399

- Symptom: The CLI does not respond.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Divide a 40 GE interface into four 10 GE interfaces.
  - b. Configure the 10 GE interfaces as IRF physical interfaces.

## 201311040141

- Symptom: The **display vrrp** or **display vrrp ipv6** command continually outputs VRRP group information.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen if more than seven VRRPv2 or VRRPv3 groups are configured on a VLAN interface.

#### 201311090080

- Symptom: The speed capability and current speed of an FC interface in the output from the **display fcs port** command are incorrect.
- Condition: Use the **display fcs port** command to display the speed information for FC interfaces.

#### 201311040166

- Symptom: In a TRILL network, a non-AVF port forwards IGMP packets.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Set up a TRILL network, and a Layer 2 switch is elected as an AVF.
  - b. Transmit IGMP packets in the TRILL network.

#### 201311040121

- Symptom: The outputs from the **display version** and **display device** commands have inconsistent CPLD version information on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Perform an ISSU reboot on the subordinate switch.
  - b. Execute the **issu run switchover** command to perform IRF master/subordinate switchover.
  - c. Perform an ISSU reboot on the original master switch.

#### 201312060353

- Symptom: After an ISSU to the ESS 2306 version, the flow entries whose destination MAC addresses were modified by the controller before the ISSU does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure OpenFlow.
  - b. Use the controller to modify the destination MAC addresses of flow entries.
  - c. Perform an ISSU to the ESS 2306 version.

#### 201312030396

- Symptom: On an IRF fabric, IP and FCoE packet loss occurs during an ISSU reboot that is performed to upgrade the software to the R2307 version.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an ISSU reboot is performed to upgrade the software to the R2307 version on an IRF fabric enabled with FCoE.

#### 201311210395

- Symptom: If the **display interface vfc** command is executed in VFC interface view multiple times, the outputs from the commands show that the MTU of the VFC interface continuously decreases.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the ENode connected to the VFC interface continually gets online and offline.

#### 201311260189

- Symptom: A port cannot be assigned to a static VLAN.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Enable MVRP globally and on a port. The port learns a VLAN dynamically.
  - b. Use the **undo port trunk permit vlan** command to remove the port from the dynamic VLAN.
  - c. Manually create the same VLAN. Use the **port trunk permit vlan** command to assign the port to the VLAN.

#### 201312060371

- Symptom: On two IRF fabrics that are connected through a Layer 2 aggregate interface, DLDLP flapping might occur when the CPU usage is high.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - Two IRF fabrics are connected through a Layer 2 aggregate interface.
  - The member interfaces of the aggregate interface are enabled with DLDLP.

#### 201311180003

- Symptom: An SSH user fails to log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following conditions exist:
  - The ACS server is configured.
  - The login-service is set to Telnet.

#### 201311040317

- Symptom: After online users reach the limit configured using the **access-limit** command, are set to blocked state by using the **state block** command, and then log out, the output from the **display local-user** command shows that the number of online users is not reduced, and the logged-out users cannot log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after online users reach the limit configured using the **access-limit** command and then are logged out using the **state block** command.

#### 201311040112

- Symptom: After an IRF member switch is rebooted, the routes over a tunnel interface might become invalid.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after an IRF member switch is rebooted.

#### 201311060287

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur after VSANs are deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:

- a. Use the **vsan** command to create a VSAN. The VSAN is not mapped to a VLAN.
- b. Delete the VSAN after configuring the **zone default-zone permit** command.
- c. Repeat steps a and b multiple times.

#### 201311120050

- Symptom: After an FCoE switch receives a VLAN request, the FCoE process reboots abnormally.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - a. The VLAN is not mapped to a VSAN.
  - b. An ENode sends a VLAN request with the NAME\_ID.

#### 201311140071

- Symptom: The FSPF and FCLINK processes reboot. After the data synchronization with the FCRM process, use the **display fc fib** command to display the FC FIB entries when FC routes exist. The output shows that the FC FIB entries are lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the FSPF and FCLINK processes reboot after the FC routing process is correctly started.

#### 201311140070

- Symptom: Memory leaks occur after a VFC interface is created and removed in NPV mode.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after a VFC interface is created and removed in NPV mode.

#### 201312250142

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, the VSIs on an S-channel aggregate interface of the original subordinate switch get offline and then online.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - An S-channel aggregate interface is created on the subordinate switch.
  - An IRF master/subordinate switchover is performed.

#### 201401090199

- Symptom: When a port of a VLAN receives a packet destined for the MAC address of the VLAN interface of another VLAN, the port discards the packet.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a port of a VLAN receives a packet destined for the MAC address of the VLAN interface of another VLAN.

#### 201311040158

- Symptom: Switches directly connected through a Layer 3 aggregate interface cannot ping each other.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VPN instance is bound to the member interfaces of the Layer 3 aggregate interface but is not bound to the Layer 3 aggregate interface.

# Resolved problems in E2306

## 201308100174

- Symptom: The system shows that a set operation to MIBs succeeds, but the set values do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a set operation is performed to hh3cRdPrimUdpPort, hh3cRdSecAccUdpPort, hh3cRdPrimAccState, hh3cRdSecAccState, and hh3cRdPrimAccUdpPort MIBs.

## 201308100171

- Symptom: When a set operation is performed to hh3cRdAccRowStatus in hh3cRdAccInfoTable, the system prompts that notInService(2), notReady(3), and createAndWait(5) failed to be set; createAndGo(4) is set but the set value is not applied; destroy(6) disappears.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a set operation is performed to hh3cRdAccRowStatus in hh3cRdAccInfoTable.

## 201307090235

- Symptom: The **link-delay** command does not take effect. When the **link-delay mode up** command is configured on a 1 G port, the system immediately reports the port status without a delay. When a port goes down for the first time, the LED of the port immediately lights off without a delay.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the **link-delay mode up** command is configured on a 1 G port and when a port goes down for the first time.

## 201308120061

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric is rebooted, the reboot speed of the subordinate switch is slow.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - OpenFlow is enabled on the IRF fabric.
  - Large numbers of VLANs are associated with the OpenFlow instance.

## 201308200391

- Symptom: An advanced IPv6 ACL rule that denies IPv6 packets with Hop-by-Hop Options headers does not take effect. The **display this** command shows that the ACL has been applied to inbound traffic on a port. The **display packet-filter statistics** command shows that the ACL has denied IPv6 packets with Hop-by-Hop Options headers but such packets can still be forwarded.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when an advanced IPv6 ACL configured with **rule deny ipv6 counting hop-by-hop** is applied to inbound traffic on a port.

## 201308070239

- Symptom: After an IRF subordinate switch is rebooted, packet loss occurs on a Layer 2 aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if link-aggregation traffic redirection has been enabled for the Layer 2 aggregate interface by using the **link-aggregation lacp traffic-redirect-notification enable** command.

## 201307160194

- Symptom: The output from the **debugging local-server all** command does not provide error information when a local 802.1X user accesses a port that is not bound with the user account.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a local 802.1X user accesses a port that is not bound with the user account.

## 201308190396

- Symptom: After a switch is rebooted, a Layer 3 aggregate interface cannot establish an OSPF neighbor relationship.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the Layer 3 aggregate interface has been associated with a VPN instance by using the **ip binding vpn-instance** command, and has been enabled with OSPF by using the **ospf process-id area area-id** command.

## 201308130522

- Symptom: After an ISSU reboot, FCoE occupies the low-priority ACL resources. If the low-priority ACL resources are not enough, the system ACLs that use these resources might be lost.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - The switch is configured to operate in FCF mode by using the **fcoe-mode** command.
  - An ISSU reboot is performed.

## 201308060277

- Symptom: The result of the QoS queue (local precedence) marking action is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the **remark local-precedence** command is configured in traffic behavior view to mark local precedence for packets.

## 201308220469

- Symptom: After the **port up-mode** command is executed on a 10 G SFP+ port, the system prompts that the configuration failed but the 10 G port is still in UP state.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The 10 G port connects to the peer 10 G port through 1 G fiber modules and fibers.
  - One of the two fibers connected to the local 1 G fiber module is plugged out and then the **port up-mode** command is executed on the 10 G port.



#### 201308280104

- Symptom: In a TRILL network, packet loss occurs on a GR-enabled RB device during an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when an ISSU reboot is performed for a RB in a TRILL network.

#### 201308230201

- Symptom: The entPhysicalVendorType MIB shows power information error.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if two power supplies are installed and the power supply in the PWR2 slot is not powered on.

#### 201308210438

- Symptom: An ACL rule in an IPv6 PBR policy does not take effect when one of the two next hops specified in the PBR policy fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The IPv6 PBR policy is applied to a port by using the **ipv6 policy-based-route** command to implement ECMP routing over two next hops.
  - One of the two next hops specified in the PBR policy fails.

#### 201310110287

- Symptom: An FCoE node drops the received FKA packets because the FKA packets are not recognized correctly. As a result, the connection to the FCoE node is broken.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - FCoE is enabled on the switch.
  - The switch is connected to a node.
  - The node receives FKA packets.

#### 201308090191

- Symptom: The master in a VRRP group cannot perform load balancing.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - Shut down the upstream link of the master to make it become a backup.
  - Recover the master at a time before the timeout timer expires but after the redirect timer expires.

#### 201308280038

- Symptom: After a compatible ISSU, NQA UDP echo and TCP operations fail.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if NQA UDP echo and TCP operations are performed after a compatible ISSU.

#### 201309290136

- Symptom: The NQA, RMON, IP, port, serial port configurations are lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:

- a. Delete the .mdb file.
- b. Reboot the switch.
- c. Restore the configuration by using the .cfg file.

#### **201308230292**

- Symptom: The device reports the insufficiency of FC route resources and might restart.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when you enable FCoE on the switch and log in to VN interfaces more than the maximum number defined in the specifications.

#### **201309120360**

- Symptom: The IGMP snooping forwarding entries for some multicast groups on the device are unexpectedly aged out.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - IGMP snooping is enabled on the device.
  - There are more than 2000 IGMP snooping forwarding entries on the device.
  - The receiver hosts continually send report messages.

#### **201309120357**

- Symptom: Multicast forwarding is interrupted or multicast packets are lost during a compatible ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - IGMP snooping is enabled on the switch.
  - IGMP snooping forwarding entries are generated to guide multicast forwarding.
  - A compatible ISSU is performed.

#### **201309120268**

- Symptom: During and after a compatible ISSU, the **igmp-snooping group-limit** command on a port does not take effect, and the group limit is set to the maximum number.
- Condition: This symptom occurs during and after a compatible ISSU.

#### **201307290204**

- Symptom: During the startup process of an IRF fabric, the system displays an error message about the failure to assign an S-channel interface to the default VLAN. For example, "VLAN/4/VLAN\_FAILED: -Slot=1; Failed to add interface S-Channel3/0/29:5 to the default VLAN."
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the IRF fabric has EVB settings.

#### **201308150202**

- Symptom: TRILL multicast traffic switchover occurs due to recalculation of TRILL multicast forwarding entries.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **port trunk permit vlan** command or its undo form is executed to permit or deny irrelevant VLANs.

#### 201309120362

- Symptom: A memory usage alarm and a system operation error occur after an ACL is applied to outbound traffic. Operation errors include device reboot, BGP interruption, services termination, and aggregate link down.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the ACL has a large number of rules with the source and destination port range criteria specified by **gt**, **lt**, **neq**, or **range**.

#### 201308100034

- Symptom: Service loopback group member ports cannot come up after they are removed from the group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after a port is removed from a service loopback group by using the **undo port service-loopback group** command.

#### 201309170240

- Symptom: A FIP Clear Virtual Link packet from an FCF switch to a specific node is broadcast by a transit switch that connects to that specific node.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the specific node that connects to the transit switch fails.

#### 201309120347

- Symptom: An FCF switch discards FLOGI packets during startup.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the FCF switch is rebooted.

#### 201309270230

- Symptom: The switch discards RLS and RPS packets from the connected disk device.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the switch connects to a disk device in an FCoE network.

#### 201309180419

- Symptom: An unselected port in an aggregation group cannot send LLDP packets.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen on a port that is enabled with LLDP and is unselected in an aggregation group.

#### 201309110407

- Symptom: The **archive configuration** settings are lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **archive configuration location** command to configure the directory and file name prefix for archiving the running configuration. The directory contains a space.
  - b. Save the configuration to the a.cfg file.

- c. Change the device configuration and use the **configuration replace file a.cfg** command to perform configuration rollback, or upload the a.cfg file to a TFTP server, and reboot the switch to automatically obtain the configuration file from the TFTP server.

#### 201307190288

- Symptom: The configuration of the NQA ICMP echo, DHCP, and DNS operations can be displayed by the **display current-configuration configuration nqa** command, but cannot be displayed by the following commands:
  - **display current-configuration configuration nqa-icmp-echo**
  - **display current-configuration configuration nqa-dhcp**
  - **display current-configuration configuration nqa-dns**
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the listed **display current-configuration** commands are issued to view the related NQA operations.

#### 201310100130

- Symptom: The switch fails to execute the **dhcp snooping binding database update now** command due to insufficient disk space, but the system does not display any prompt.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **dhcp snooping binding database update now** command is executed when the disk space is insufficient.

#### 201307120227

- Symptom: The **Vendor Name** field in the output from the **display transceiver interface** command might display a wrong value.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when you use the **display transceiver interface** command to display the key parameters of a transceiver module.

#### 201310120237

- Symptom: A port configured with **storm-constrain control { block | shutdown }** is blocked or shut down although the traffic on the port does not exceeds the upper storm control threshold configured using the **storm-constrain** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **storm-constrain** and **storm-constrain control** commands are configured on the port.

#### 201307120269

- Symptom: A node connected to a downlink port of an NPV switch continuously sends register packets and cannot complete registration.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the uplink port of the NPV switch goes up and down repeatedly.

#### 201308200420

- Symptom: In a ring-topology IRF fabric, broadcast storms occur after a master/subordinate switchover.

- Conditions: This symptom might occur when Smart Link is enabled on all IRF member devices.

#### 201308190304

- Symptom: After an ISSU, a Layer 3 aggregate interface loses its MAC address, and cannot communicate with the connected device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after an ISSU.

#### 201308230412

- Symptom: The error message that appears when an IPv6 ACL rule with one of the keywords **hop-by-hop**, **fragment**, **routing**, and **destination** is applied to outbound traffic by using MQC is incorrect. The outbound MQC application does not support these keywords.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when an IPv6 ACL rule with one of the keywords **hop-by-hop**, **fragment**, **routing**, and **destination** is applied to outbound traffic by using MQC.

#### 201307160219

- Symptom: The Router ID differs when the switch starts up with a .cfg startup configuration file or its corresponding .mdb binary file.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when both a loopback interface and a VLAN interface are assigned an IP address.

#### 201308200529

- Symptom: The task scheduling function is not available. An error message appears during the configuration of a job.
- Condition: This problem might occur when you use the **scheduler job** command to enter job view and configure a job.

#### 201310120172

- Symptom: A server connected to a transit switch cannot be logged in.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the transit switch's port that connects to the server goes down and up.

#### 201309290023

- Symptom: HTTPS might fail to be enabled by using the **ip https enable** command on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you access the CLI from the console port on an IRF subordinate device.

#### 201307160209

- Symptom: After a **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** operations are performed on a Layer 3 Ethernet interface that is bound to a VPN instance, some static ARP entries in the VPN instance do not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:

- A VPN instance is bound to the interface by using the **ip binding vpn-instance** command in interface view.
- Static ARP entries are added to the VPN instance by using the **arp static** command.
- A **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** operations are performed on the interface.

#### 201308140175

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover is performed on a TRILL-enabled IRF fabric, the IRF fabric fails to forward multicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after a master/subordinate switchover is performed on a TRILL-enabled IRF fabric.

#### 201310110143

- Symptom: The switch (Transit switch) retains the old bridge MAC address of an FCF switch for a long time after the bridge MAC address of the FCF switch is changed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the connected FCF switch is an IRF fabric and a master/subordinate switchover has occurred on the FCF switch.

#### 201308280360

- Symptom: The output from the **display this** command executed on a 10 GE interface shows that the configured forced rate or duplex mode is not applied.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you configure a forced rate or duplex mode on a 10 GE interface that is one of the four 10 GE interfaces created from a 40 GE interface.

#### 201308200068

- Symptom: When you execute the **using tengige** command in interface range view to divide the bound 40 GE interfaces into 10 GE interfaces, the system prompts you to confirm each division operation.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you execute the **using tengige** command in interface range view to divide the bound 40 GE interfaces into 10 GE interfaces.

#### 201308230249

- Symptom: The switch might unexpectedly reboot if a patch is installed and uninstalled repeatedly.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a patch is installed and uninstalled repeatedly.

#### 201307270028

- Symptom: The **loopback { external | internal }** command executed on an Ethernet interface is not directly executed but assigned as a setting.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the Ethernet interface has been set to operate in Layer 3 mode by using the **port link-mode** command.

#### 201307110304

- Symptom: When the primary next hop fails, PBR does not switch traffic to the backup next hop.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the PBR policy has two next hops (one primary, one backup) configured for each node.

## Resolved problems in E2305

### LSV7D007532

- Symptom: The values of the **Speed** and **Duplex** fields are incorrect in the output from the **display lldp local-information** command.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when LLDP is enabled globally on the switch.

### LSV7D004742

- Symptom: After an FCF switch is rebooted in an FC network with continuous traffic, the FCF switch fails to discover connected nodes.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after an FCF switch is rebooted in an FC network with continuous traffic.

## Resolved problems in F2210

## Resolved problems in F2210

### 201306250401

- Symptom: After BFD MAD is enabled and then disabled on a Layer 3 virtual interface, the interface cannot forward Layer 3 traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after BFD MAD is enabled and then disabled on a Layer 3 virtual interface.

### 201306280264

- Symptom: After you configure the slot ID of the IRF master switch as the service slot ID of a tunnel interface and then perform a master/subordinate switchover, the tunnel interface fails to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after you configure the slot ID of the master switch as the service slot ID of a tunnel interface and then perform a master/subordinate switchover.

### 201307190300

- Symptom: In the output from the **display qos queue-statistics interface outbound** command, the traffic statistics of packets with 802.1p priority 0, 1, and 2 are displayed in incorrect queues.
- Condition This symptom occurs on the 5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+ switch when the following conditions exist:
  - The default **dot1p-lp** priority mapping table is used.

- Packets with 802.1p priority 0, 1, and 2 passed through the switch.

#### 201307040271

- Symptom: The ifSpeed and ifPhysAddress fields of an EVB interface are both 0 in IMC.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you use IMC to view the ifSpeed and ifPhysAddress fields of an EVB interface.

#### 201307040307

- Symptom: An S-channel interface that has been shut down cannot be brought up in IMC.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you use IMC to shut down an S-channel interface and then bring it up.

#### LSV7D004590

- Symptom: If a switch's port enabled with flow control is connected to a network adapter of a server, serious packet loss occurs on the server when its network adapter is congested.
- Condition: This symptom occurs because of flow control capability negotiation problem, which disables the server from sending pause frames when its network adapter is congested.

#### 201307080183

- Symptom: The memory usage (displayed with **display memory**) keeps rising.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The **ntp-service enable** command is not configured globally on the switch.
  - Use the **ntp-service unicast-peer** command to specify a symmetric passive peer for the switch.

#### 201306260347

- Symptom: VLAN-interface A cannot forward the IP packets with the destination IP address as its subnet broadcast address.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - UDP helper is enabled on the switch.
  - The **ip forward-broadcast** command and the **udp-helper server x.x.x.x** command are configured on VLAN-interface A, where **x.x.x.x** is the subnet broadcast address of VLAN-interface A.
  - The **ip forward-broadcast** command and the **udp-helper server x.x.x.x** command are configured on VLAN-interface B, where **x.x.x.x** is the subnet broadcast address of VLAN-interface A.
  - VLAN-interface B sends out packets with the destination IP address as the subnet broadcast address of VLAN-interface A.

#### 201306190356

- Symptom: The SCP client on the switch always stays in waiting state after the link to the SCP server has been disconnected.



- Condition: This symptom can be seen after the link between the SCP client and SCP server is disconnected during file transfer.

#### 201306270300

- Symptom: After a switch obtains a configuration file through DHCP auto-configuration, the IP address or the **ip address dhcp-alloc** command, if configured for the management port or a VLAN interface, gets lost from the configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch uses DHCP auto-configuration and an IP address or the **ip address dhcp-alloc** command is configured for the management port or a VLAN interface in the obtained configuration file.

#### LSV7D008022

- Symptom: When an NTP status change occurs, the hh3cNTPSysState MIB node does not synchronize the NTP status change.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when an NTP status change occurs.

#### 201304260249

- Symptom: After a switch unexpectedly reboots, the output from the **display version** command displays **Exception reboot** for the **Last reboot reason** field.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when route flapping occurs.

#### 201306250361\lsv7d004759

- Symptom: Packet loss occurs to FCoE applications.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you perform any of the following operations when continuous traffic exists.
  - Use the **zoneset activate** command to activate a zone set.
  - Use the **zoneset distribute** command to distribute both the active zone set and zone database on the local switch.
  - Add new member devices to an IRF fabric in the FC network.

#### 201307060098\LSV7D009283

- Symptom: After you add an unsupported rule "rule 0 permit ipv6 flow-label" to the ACL that has been used for packet filter in both the inbound and outbound directions of an interface, and reboot the device, the following symptoms are seen:
  - The ACL is applied successfully to the inbound direction, but the system displays the error message "Failed to apply or refresh IPv6 ACL 3000 rule 0 to the inbound direction of interface Ten-GigabitEthernet10/0/2. The ACL is not supported."
  - The **display packet-filter interface** command does not display the outbound ACL application.
  - The **display current-configuration interface** command does not display the inbound ACL application.

- Condition: The symptoms occur when you add an unsupported rule "rule 0 permit ipv6 flow-label" to the ACL that has been used for packet filtering in both the inbound and outbound directions of an interface, and reboot the device.

#### **201306080347\LSV7D007273**

- Symptom: The message "IPv6-AH in the IPv6 ACL is not supported" appears if an ACL rule without the **ipv6-ah** keyword is applied to the outbound direction of an interface.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an ACL rule with any of the following keywords has been applied to the outbound direction of the interface:
  - **ipv6 hop-by-hop**
  - **ipv6 fragment**
  - **ipv6 routing**
  - **ipv6 destination**

#### **201307020293\LSV7D008891**

- Symptom: The message "Non-standard uts for running kernel:release (none)=0.0.0 gives version code 0" appears when the memory usage reaches the alarm threshold.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the memory usage reaches the specified alarm threshold.

#### **201307010357\LSV7D008873**

- Symptom: The IMC or Web interface does not provide trap information for memory usage threshold alarms.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the memory usage reaches the alarm threshold.

#### **TB201306270331\LSV7D009831**

- Symptom: The password control policy does not take effect for SCP and SFTP users.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - Use the **undo password-control enable** command to disable pass control.
  - Configure passwords that do not comply with the password control policy for the SCP and SFTP users.
  - Enable password control.

#### **LSV7D008656**

- Symptom: Users fail to pass authentication on the secondary RADIUS server after the primary RADIUS server fails.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the primary RADIUS server fails and the secondary RADIUS server is used to authenticate users.

#### **201306260302\LSV7D008475**

- Symptom: All users can access the seclog.log file, which should be accessible only to the security administrator.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a third-party SSH client logs into the switch and modifies the access right for the seclog.log file to allow all users to access the file.

#### 201306200313\LSV7D008011

- Symptom: The user levels for logged-in SSH users with different roles are all level 15.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when multiple SSH users with different roles log in to the switch.

#### LSV7D008453

- Symptom: The connection to the switch is not torn down when the connection idle timer expires.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The idle-timeout timer is not 0.
  - Use a **display** command to display any information (which cannot be displayed completely on one screen), and do not press any key when the prompt "----more----" appears.

#### LSV7D007995

- Symptom: When you use the **sysname** command to set a name for the switch, the setting does not take effect but the system does not display any error prompt.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you set a device name with the defined maximum number of characters plus a space.

#### TCD003254

- Symptom: When an 5900/5920 switch is connected to an HPE 12900 switch in a TRILL network, the 5900/5920 switch cannot forward traffic correctly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the HPE 12900 switch is configured with the maximum LSP length.

#### LSV7D009091

- Symptom: The switch displays the message "logout."
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Enter a wrong account.
  - When the system displays the message "failed in authentication," enter the **quit** command.

#### 201305090446

- Symptom: When the switch is running correctly, 40-GE ports might fail to receive packets.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the switch is running correctly.

#### 201307060076

- Symptom: An IRF fabric splits after a QoS policy redirects packets with priority 6 or 7 to the CPU.
- Condition: This symptom occurs on if a QoS policy redirects packets with priority 6 or 7 to the CPU on an IRF fabric.

#### 201306170310

- Symptom: The message "Failed password for log" appears when an SSH user fails to log in for any reason.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the default password authentication is used and an SSH user fails to log in to the switch.

#### 201306270325

- Symptom: When a card is plugged, the ports on the card might automatically go up and down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur on a card.

#### 201307010326

- Symptom: The description for the server field is incorrect in the help information displayed by using the **display debugging ssh ?** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use the **display debugging ssh ?** command to display help information for SSH commands.

#### 201307030386

- Symptom: When you configure VRRP-related commands repeatedly in interface range view, the configuration fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when you use the **interface range** command to add multiple VLAN interfaces to an interface range, and then configure VRRP-related commands repeatedly in interface range view.

#### 201307010310

- Symptom: The **lock** command can be successfully executed without a password.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Execute the **lock** command to lock the current user line.
  - b. Press **Enter** when the system requires a password and password confirmation.

#### 201306260348

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, using FTP to access the IRF fabric fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **authorization-attribute work-directory** command that permits FTP users to access the flash of the subordinate switch is executed before the IRF master/subordinate switchover.

#### 201306240342

- Symptom: The **info-center logfile overwrite-protection** command is executed although "n" is entered at the confirmation prompt [Y/N].
- Condition: This symptom occurs after "n" is entered at the confirmation prompt [Y/N] for the **info-center logfile overwrite-protection** command.

#### 201306200324

- Symptom: A switch fails to add a downstream device to a TRILL forwarding entry.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch receives from the downstream device an LSP that does not include Trees Sub-TLV, Tree Identifiers Sub-TLV, and Trees Used Identifiers Sub-TLV.

#### 201306200346

- Symptom: The root bridge of the TRILL distribution tree is incorrect after the TRILL process is reset with the **reset trill** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you reset the TRILL process with the **reset trill** command when TRILL traffic exists.

#### 201306260340

- Symptom: After a switch receives TRILL packets that do not include Compute trees number, the switch fails to forward multicast and broadcast TRILL traffic because the TRILL distribution tree is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after a switch receives TRILL packets that do not include Compute trees number.

## Resolved problems in R2209

#### LSV7D003378

- Symptom: A memory leak occurs and then the switch unexpectedly reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if the state of an aggregation group member port is changed from "selected" to "unselected".

#### LSV7D002299

- Symptom: A switch discards IPv6 RADIUS packets from the RADIUS server.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - IPv6 RADIUS authentication is enabled on the switch.
  - The IPv6 address of the RADIUS server is configured on the switch
  - The switch is connected to the RADIUS server.

#### LSV7D002322

- Symptom: Re-applying an ACL to a port fails and the port prompts "Not enough resources are available to complete the operation."
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The **permit tcp source-port range** rules in the ACL have reached the maximum number.
  - Apply the ACL to a port, delete the ACL application, and then re-apply the ACL to the port.

#### LSV7D002698

- Symptom: A ping operation fails if an IPv4 domain name that has more than 20 characters or an IPv6 domain name that has more than 46 characters is specified in the **ping** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - An IPv4 domain name that has more than 20 characters and an IPv6 domain name that has more than 46 characters are configured with the **ip host** command.
  - Use the **ping** command to ping the IPv4 domain name or use the **ping ipv6** command to ping the IPv6 domain name.

#### LSV7D000636

- Symptom: Some layer 3 multicast packets get lost during an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - Layer 3 multicasting is enabled.
  - The VLAN of the layer 3 egress interface is enabled with IGMP snooping.
  - Use the **issu** command to perform an ISSU.

#### LSV7D003354

- Symptom: An aggregate interface fails to receive layer-2 protocol packets such as STP, LACP, and LLDP during an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - An aggregate interface is configured and is enabled with layer-2 protocols such as STP, LACP, and LLDP.
  - Use the **issu** command to perform an ISSU.

#### LSV7D002862

- Symptom: An interface that is not connected with a cable might go up, and after the interface is connected with a cable, the interface fails to forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the interface is not connected with a cable for a long time.

#### LSV7D004788

- Symptom: VFC interfaces cannot go up for a long time and traffic is interrupted when plenty of VFC interfaces are configured and the aggregate interfaces bound to the VFC interfaces go down and then go up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when more than 512 VFC interfaces are configured and the aggregate interfaces bound to the VFC interfaces go down and then go up.

#### LSV7D004787

- Symptom: All VSANs except VSAN 1 are deleted on an IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following operations are performed:
  - a. Set up an IRF fabric and configure VSANs excluding VSAN 1.

- b. Delete the .mdb files of all IRF member switches and save the configuration.
- c. Perform a master/subordinate switchover.

#### LSV7D004784

- Symptom: A 5900/5920 switch fails to access disk devices after the FC-MAP value is modified for all switches in an FC network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **fcoe fcmmap** command is used to modify the FC-MAP value for all switches in an FC network where the disk devices can be accessed.

#### LSV7D001546

- Symptom: The VFC interfaces of a 5900/5920 switch cannot go up when the switch connects to a specific type of Emulex network adapter.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a switch with the VFC interfaces correctly configured connects to an Emulex network adapter which sends Discovery Solicitations larger than 2158 bytes.

#### LSV7D004740

- Symptom: A P9500 disk array cannot be successfully registered with a 5900/5920 switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a 5900/5920 switch is connected to a P9500 disk array in an FCoE network.

#### LSV7D004237

- Symptom: a 5900/5920 switch fails to connect to an Emulex OCE11100 network adapter.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch connects to an Emulex OCE11100 network adapter in an FCoE network.

#### LSV7D004121

- Symptom: When a 5900/5920 switch connects to a Cisco Nexus 3048 switch through a dynamic aggregate link, the ports in the dynamic aggregation group on the 5900/5920 switch cannot become Selected and do not forward traffic.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a 5900/5920 switch connects to a Cisco Nexus 3048 switch through a dynamic aggregate link.

#### LSV7D000786

- Symptom: The VTY window does not display log information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a VTY user logs in to the switch and clicks the VTY window to disable it from displaying log information.

#### LSV7D005705

- Symptom: The user mode processes related to a software patch cannot start up.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you repeatedly load and unload the software patch with the **install active** and **install deactivate** commands.

#### LSV7D006670

- Symptom: After a server is rebooted in an FCoE network, some network adapters of the server are not successfully registered on the connected 5900/5920 switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the network adapters of the server are connected to the 5900/5920 switch through an aggregate interface.

#### LSV7D005163

- Symptom: Some specific operations on an IRF fabric cause the console port to display information with a delay of 1 hour.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **display diagnostic-information** command is executed on a console and some other commands are executed on another console.

#### LSV7D006241

- Symptom: BFD flaps when the configured BFD sessions reach the upper limit of 32.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the configured BFD sessions reach the upper limit of 32.

#### LSV7D006314

- Symptom: A switch fails to download a file through TFTP.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch acts as the TFTP client and the **tftp get** command is executed to download a file from the TFTP server on a PC.

#### LSV7D000673

- Symptom: If an IRF fabric where the value specified by **max-ecmp-num** is not eight is rebooted, the IRF fabric might fail to be re-created, and the system prompts "The system-working-mode and max-ecmp-num configurations should be the same on devices in one IRF. Please check them on the neighbor device connected to IRF-port 2."
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IRF fabric where the value specified by **max-ecmp-num** is not eight is rebooted.

#### LSV7D00837

- Symptom: The switch fails to forward TRILL multicast and broadcast packets during an ISSU.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an ISSU is performed when TRILL is enabled.

#### LSV7D001858

- Symptom: When the **undo port-security enable** command is executed on non-contiguous interfaces, the switch fails to execute the command on the first non-contiguous interface and the subsequent interfaces.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **undo port-security enable** command is executed on non-contiguous interfaces where the **port-security** command has been configured.



#### LSV7D004127

- Symptom: When an SSH user logs in to the switch by using the password-publickey authentication mode, the system does not display any notification of the pending password expiration as it should do.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the notification period is set with the **password-control alert-before-expire** command, and the SSH user logs in to the device within this period.

#### LSV7D004123

- Symptom: After a reboot, the settings for a BGP-VPN instance get lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The settings for the BGP-VPN instance are configured in a configuration file that is specified as the startup configuration file with the **startup saved-configuration** command.
  - The switch is rebooted.

#### LSV7D003403

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover on an IRF fabric, the automatically learned secure MAC addresses get lost.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following conditions exist:
  - The **port-security port-mode autolearn** command is configured on interfaces to automatically learn secure MAC addresses.
  - The interfaces have learned secure MAC addresses.
  - A master/subordinate switchover is performed on the IRF fabric.

#### LSV7D005236

- Symptom: The switch discards ARP requests from the same source although the number of ARP requests from the source does not reach the threshold specified with the **arp source-mac threshold** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you first use the **arp source-mac threshold** command to set a threshold that is smaller than the number of ARP requests from the source within 5 seconds so the switch discards ARP requests from the source, and then you use the **arp source-mac threshold** command to set a threshold that is bigger than the number of ARP requests from the source within 5 seconds.

#### LSV7D004597

- Symptom: A local SSH user can use the SCP client to upload and download files when no RBAC user role is configured for this user.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when no RBAC user role is configured for the SSH local user.

#### LSV7D004133

- Symptom: An FTP user fails to log in to the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:

- a. Create an FTP user when **password-control** is not enabled.
- b. Enable **password-control**.
- c. Use the FTP user account to log in to the switch.

#### LSV7D002501

- Symptom: The MANU SERIAL NUMBER field in the output of the **display device manuinfo** command displays garbled characters.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you execute the **display device manuinfo** command.

#### LSV7D002502

- Symptom: The debugging information is displayed even if the display of debug information on the current terminal is disabled.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after the **undo terminal debugging** command is executed.

#### LPD047965

- Symptom: A ping operation from a PC to the connected VLAN interface of a switch has packet loss.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the ping operation is performed when an ISSU is performed on the switch.

#### LSV7D003823

- Symptom: Both UP/DOWN and up/down exist in the port UP/DOWN syslog information. In this release, all of the up/down information use lowercase letters.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when port up/down events occur.

#### LSV7D004004

- Symptom: The switch might reboot upon receiving packets that have the Ethernet type 0xFCFB and are smaller than 80 bytes.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the switch receives packets that have the Ethernet type 0xFCFB and are smaller than 80 bytes.

#### LSV7D004743

- Symptom: During an SNMP walk on 1.3.6.1.2.1.144 MIB, the FCROUTED process reboots and the system prompts "The service FCROUTED status failed :abnormal exit!"
- Condition: This symptom occurs during an SNMP walk on 1.3.6.1.2.1.144 MIB.

#### LSV7D004147

- Symptom: After an ISSU on an IRF fabric, the **display arp** command and the **display arp count** command display different numbers of ARP entries.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the IRF fabric processes ARP packets during the ISSU.

### LSV7D004838

- Symptom: An SNMP walk on entPhysicalVendorType MIB returns an error value for a power module that is powered off.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when two power modules are installed on the switch and one power module is powered off.

### LSV7D004854

- Symptom: During an ISSU, a ping operation to a directly connected OSPF neighbor might fail and the OSPF neighbor flaps.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when you upgrade the software from R2207 to a later version through ISSU.

### LSV7D002898

- Symptom: The message "DID associated with the license does not belong to this device or card" is displayed during software upgrade.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when you upgrade software for the HPE-brand switches.

### LSV7D0040027

- Symptom: A remote authenticated user can switch to a high privilege level that is not authorized to the user.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure the user level to 0 on the authentication server.
  - b. Configure remote AAA authentication by using the **super authentication-mode scheme** command for user role switching.
  - c. Switch the user level to 15 by using the **super level-15** command.

### LPD062939

- Symptom: The managerid in the deassociation response that the switch sends to the CAS is incorrect, and the VMs cannot go offline.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you modify the network policy for online VMs on the CAS.

### TCD003182

- Symptom: The switch fails to use a new network policy to make VMs go online.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after you modify the network policy for VMs on the CAS.

### TCD003199

- Symptom: The online VMs on a switch get offline due to expiration.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you use a script to simulate a VM that goes online and offline on the CAS until the IMC resources are used up and IMC cannot respond to any requests.

### LSV7D004808

- Symptom: If a switch where the configured VFC interfaces reach the maximum number is rebooted, the switch takes more time to complete the reboot.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a switch where the configured VFC interfaces reach the maximum number is rebooted.

### LSV7D004790

- Symptom: The network adapter cannot log in after logging out because an FCF switch cannot reply with Clear packets carrying the VN information.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The FCF switch does not have the login information of the network adapter.
  - The state of the network adapter is login. In this case, the network adapter sends keepalive packets to the switch.

### LSV7D004786

- Symptom: When the switch sends Reject packets to a downstream node, the corresponding proxy node and uplink-to-downlink interface mapping are not deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the switch is operating in NPV mode and any of the following conditions exists:
  - The fdisc packet on the proxy node times out because no response is received.
  - The proxy node receives Reject packets for the fdisc packets.
  - The switch receives Reject packets from the uplink interface.

### LSV7D004785

- Symptom: The **FC4-type** field of the **display fc name-service database** command is empty for the ENode.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a master/subordinate switchover occurs when the ENode uses FLOGI to register with the IRF fabric operating as an FC switch.

### LSV7D004739

- Symptom: When two FCF switches are merged, the information is not correctly synchronized on the name server.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when two FCF switches are merged.

### LSV7D004737/ LSV7D002424/ LSV7D004856/ LSV7D004001/ LSV7D004697/ LSV7D004693

- Symptom: ACLs generated to protect against a protocol packet attack cannot be deleted from the hardware after the protocol packet attack stops.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after a protocol packet attack stops.

### LSV7D002735

- Symptom: The **ip forward-broadcast** command takes effect on the master in an IRF fabric, but it does not take effect on subordinate switches.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if you do not save the configuration and reboot the IRF fabric after you configure the command.

#### LSV7D004124

- Symptom: The downstream RB cannot figure out the peer port through calculation.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist:
  - The upstream RB sends out multicast queries and multicast requests.
  - The downstream RB sends out multicast request packets.
  - When the LSPs generated on the upstream RB (the multicast source) carry plenty of multicast receivers, the VLANs to which the port connecting to the multicast source belongs are changed, and the **Interested VLANs** field in the LSPs generated on the upstream RB does not carry the new VLANs.

#### LSV7D002989

- Symptom: IGMP snooping requests are discarded on a port if the source MAC of the requests is the MAC address of the MAC authenticated device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when port security, 802.1X authentication, and MAC authentication are enabled on the port.

#### LSV7D003701

- Symptom: Attack protection does not process UDP attacks destined to ports 1812, 1645, and 1646, or process the TCP attacks destined to port 49.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the switch is attacked by UDP attack packets destined to ports 1812, 1645, and 1646, or TCP attack packets destined to port 49.

#### LSV7D004129

- Symptom: When **fc?** is entered at the CLI, the CLI does not display the keywords starting with **fc**.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when **fc?** is entered at the CLI on an FCoE switch operating in NPV mode.

#### LSV7D004599

- Symptom: A console user is logged out.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when a console user uses the super command to switch to a non-existent user role and enters a password.

#### LSV7D004143

- Symptom: The VRRP group state information shows a backup router that has an IP address of 0.0.0.0.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following conditions exist:
  - The BOOTP client and a VRRP group are configured on a Layer 3 interface.
  - The Layer 3 interface fails to obtain an IP address, and uses the default IP address.

### LSV7D003241/LSV7D003239

- Symptom: The LACP process might fail to start up, or the LACP state of a port might change.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the LACP process is continually restarted through the process restart command or loading patches.

### LSV7D003428

- Symptom: Unexpected reboot occurs occasionally.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when patches are installed and uninstalled repeatedly in kernel mode.

### LSV7D008576

- Symptom: A security log administrator has the highest privilege level because it can modify the configuration file through FTP.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after a security log administrator created using the **authorization-attribute user-role security-audit** command logs in to the switch through SFTP and then modifies the configuration file to get the privilege level.

### LSV7D008455

- Symptom: The **mad enable** command cannot be executed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the user specified domain ID includes a space.

### LSV7D007747

- Symptom: When the alarm threshold for security log file usage set by the **info-center security-logfile alarm-threshold** command is exceeded, security logs are printed so fast that the security log administrator cannot operate the switch.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the alarm threshold for security log file usage set by the **info-center security-logfile alarm-threshold** command is exceeded and the user is a security log administrator.

### LSV7D007746

- Symptom: A common user can delete log files with the **delete /unreserved** command.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a common user deletes log files with the **delete /unreserved** command.

### LSV7D007672

- Symptom: When a user enters the correct password to log in to the switch through SSH, the switch displays "Failed password for log from x.x.x.x port x ssh".
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the following conditions exist if the user is not authorized to use SSH.

### LSV7D007670

- Symptom: Using the **scp** command to transmit a file to an SCP server fails and the switch does not prompt for a username and password.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the name of the file comprises 255 characters.

#### LSV7D008447

- Symptom: Even though TRILL GR is enabled, TRILL traffic is lost during a compatible ISSU on a standalone switch.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when a compatible ISSU is performed on a standalone switch.

#### LSV7D007995

- Symptom: Using the **sysname** command to change the system name to a string of 30 characters fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **sysname** command is used to change the system name to a string of 30 characters.

#### LSV7D007991

- Symptom: After the SCP client on a switch loses the connection to an SCP server, the SCP client does not stop file transfer.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after the SCP client on a switch loses the connection to an SCP server.

#### LSV7D007911

- Symptom: The **Current usage** field in the output from the **display security-logfile summary** command displays an incorrect value.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the security log file exceeds 256 bytes.

#### LSV7D006937

- Symptom: The state of IRF physical ports continually flaps between up and down.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the 10-GE ports that are split from a 40-GE interface are used for IRF connection.

#### LSV7D004963

- Symptom: When an incoming packet larger than 3K bytes is delivered to the CPU, some content of the packet becomes incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when an incoming packet larger than 3K bytes is delivered to the CPU.

#### LSV7D008558

- Symptom: After the switch reboots due to watchdog expiration, the displayed anomaly information is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs after the switch reboots due to watchdog expiration.

### LSV7D007713

- Symptom: After OSPFv3 BFD is enabled, the OSPFv3 neighbor state changes between **Full** and **Exstart** repeatedly.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch receives a Type-9 LSA requesting Ref1 during OSPFv3 DD packet exchange.

### LSV7D007548

- Symptom: The switch generates an insufficient resources message when an ACL rule that is not supported by the device is inserted before a supported rule.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an ACL rule that is not supported by the device is inserted before a supported rule.

## Resolved problems in R2208P01

### LSV7D000674

- Symptom: After the **run switchover** command is executed on an IRF master during an ISSU from E2206P02 to R2207, the global router ID is changed, and the system prompts "Please restart OSPF if you want to make the new Router ID take effect." If you reboot the OSPF process as prompted, traffic interruption occurs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you reboot the OSPF process as prompted after the **run switchover** command is executed on an IRF master during an ISSU from E2206P02 to R2207.

### LSV7D000772

- Symptom: After MAD detects an IRF split, it places all split IRF fabrics in Recovery state.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the split is caused by removing the IRF connection cables of the master or shutting down IRF physical ports on the master.

### LSV7D001937

- Symptom: After CPLD software upgrade reboot, the **display version** command output shows "Cryptographic module self-tests failed" in the "Last reboot reason" field.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you execute the **display version** command after CPLD software upgrade reboot.

### LSV7D002614

- Symptom: When two 5900\_5920 switches are connected through 10 GE transceivers, if one of the two fibers is plugged out, only the port at the receiving fiber side repeatedly goes up and down.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if one of the two fibers between two 5900\_5920 switches connected through 10 GB transceivers is plugged out.



#### LSV7D000834

- Symptom: After an IRF fabric that comprises 5900\_5920 switches is rebooted, the **display trill mfib transit** output shows that some TRILL multicast forwarding entries do not have port information.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after an IRF fabric that comprises 5900\_5920 switches is rebooted.

#### LSV7D001163

- Symptom: During the reboot of an IRF subordinate switch, some processes might fail to start up, and the following information appears:

```
System is starting...
Service VLAN was skipped because it failed to start within 30 minutes.
Service LPDT was skipped because it failed to start within 30 minutes.
Service LLDP was skipped because it failed to start within 30 minutes.
Service EVB was skipped because it failed to start within 30 minutes.
User interface aux8 is available.
```

- Condition: This symptom might occur if an IRF subordinate switch is rebooted multiple times.

#### LSV7D001521

- Symptom: When an aggregate interface uses the default load sharing method, load sharing performed on the aggregate interface is uneven.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the aggregate interface uses the default load sharing method.

## Resolved problems in R2208

#### LSV7D001891

- Symptom: A switch in an IRF fabric that might abnormally reboot during an ISSU from R2207 to R2208.
- Condition: This symptom might occur during an ISSU from R2207 to R2208 on an IRF fabric.

#### LSV7D000579

- Symptom: The **display this** command executed on a VFC interface does not show the interface that is bound to the VFC interface.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Bind a VFC interface to a 40G interface.
  - b. Divide the 40G interface into four 10G interfaces.
  - c. Execute the **display this** command on the VFC interface.

#### LSV7D001664

- Symptom: If you select "3. Display all files in flash" or "4. Delete file from flash" on the BootROM menu when a file that has a name longer than 128 bytes exists, the CLI fails to respond.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if you select "3. Display all files in flash" or "4. Delete file from flash" on the BootROM menu when a file that has a name longer than 128 bytes exists.

#### LSV7D001941

- Symptom: Some ports in an aggregation group cannot forward traffic although the **display interface** information is right.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist.
  - The IRF fabric comprises two or more 5900/5920 switches.
  - The LACP protocol is enabled on the IRF fabric.
  - An aggregation group comprises ports on the IRF member switches and all the ports are in selected state.
  - The others ports connecting to 5900/5920 turn UP and DOWN, which cause the ports in aggregation group to turn UP and DOWN by turns.

## Resolved problems in R2207

#### LPD046453

- Symptom: Static MAC addresses configured in EVB s-channel view are not counted in MAC address statistics displayed by the **display mac-address vlan *vlan-id* count** command.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you execute the **display mac-address vlan *vlan-id* count** command after configuring static MAC addresses in EVB s-channel view.

#### LPD047760

- Symptom: After an incompatible ISSU, the service loop group configuration on a port gets lost, and the corresponding tunnel interface is down.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after an incompatible ISSU, for example, an ISSU from E2206 to E2206P02.

#### LPD044554

- Symptom: BFD flapping occurs when large numbers of packets are delivered to the CPU.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - The minimum interval for receiving and sending single-hop BFD control messages is small (such as 100 ms).
  - The single-hop BFD multiplier is small (such as the default multiplier 3).
  - Many BFD sessions exist.
  - Large numbers of packets are delivered to the CPU.

#### LPD044442

- Symptom: When multiple VTY users operate a switch, one or more VTY users might get no responses.

- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple VTY users log in to the switch and execute the **display diagnostic-information** or **more** command.

#### LPD048933

- Symptom: When **burst-mode** is enabled on an IRF fabric, traffic might affect receiving and forwarding of protocol packets, resulting in VRRP and OSPF flapping.
- Condition:
- This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF fabric comprises both 5900 and 5920 switches with **burst-mode** is enabled.
  - Traffic enters the fabric from other switch in the IRF fabric at a rate higher than 100 Mbps and leaves the fabric from the 5920 switch.

#### LPD047664

- Symptom: The **reset packet-drop interface** command executed on a port clears all statistics on the port.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **reset packet-drop interface** command is executed on a port.

#### LPD047880

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, LLDP flapping might occur.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.

#### LPD048844

- Symptom: A specific ACL cannot be assigned on a port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - The ACL comprises three rules and the second rule contains the **counting** keyword.
  - The ACL is assigned to two ports in turn.
  - The second port deletes the ACL and gets the ACL reassigned, but the second and third rules cannot be assigned.

#### LPD049107

- Symptom: When the **irf link-delay** is configured as 10 seconds, if the IRF cable is removed and inserted within 10 seconds, the IRF fabric splits.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the IRF cable is removed and inserted within 10 seconds when the **irf link-delay** is configured as 10 seconds.

#### LPD049536

- Symptom: Packet loss occurs during an ISSU on an IRF fabric in an FCoE network.
- Condition: This symptom occurs during an ISSU from E2206P02 to this release.

#### LPD049647

- Symptom: After a port configured with **flow-control** goes down and up, it cannot send pause frames during congestion.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a port configured with **flow-control** goes down and up and congestion occurs on the port.

#### LPD049851

- Symptom: The 5900\_5920 switches cannot operate in an IPv6 VRRP group because they use incompatible IPv6 VRRP versions.
- Condition: This symptom occurs because 5900\_5920 switches use incompatible IPv6 VRRP versions.

#### LPD049883

- Symptom: An SNMP walk on MOR\_MIB\_FLASHCOPYREMOTEUSERPASSWORD returns a plaintext password.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen after an SNMP walk on MOR\_MIB\_FLASHCOPYREMOTEUSERPASSWORD.

#### LPD050020

- Symptom: After an OSPFv3 virtual link is removed and an interface is added to the OSPFv3 area, the interface cannot establish a neighbor relationship.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you remove an OSPFv3 virtual link with the **undo vlink-peer** command and then add an interface to the OSPFv3 area with the **ospfv3 area** command.

#### LPD050478

- Symptom: A multicast ingress port configured with **mld-snooping source-deny** can still forward multicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen on a multicast ingress port configured with **mld-snooping source-deny**.

#### LPD050835

- Symptom: The output of the **display packet-drop** command does not show packet loss information for a 1000 Base-T port of 5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+ which acts as an egress port to forward known unicast traffic.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen in the output of the **display packet-drop** command when congestion occurs on a 1000 Base-T port of 5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+ which acts as an egress port to forward known unicast traffic.

#### LPD051899

- Symptom: A **flow-control** enabled port on a **burst-mode** enabled 5920 cannot send pause frames when congestion occurs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the following operations are performed:

- a. Enable **burst-mode** globally on the 5920.
- b. Enable **flow-control** on a port, save the configuration, and reboot the switch.

After the switch reboots, the port enabled with **flow-control** cannot send pause frames when congestion occurs.

#### LPD052173

- Symptom: Packet loss occurs on a switch in a TRILL network, if a port of the switch is added to the TRILL network or a TRILL port where no traffic passes is shut down when TRILL traffic exists on the switch.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen on a switch in a TRILL network if a port of the switch is added to the TRILL network or a TRILL port where no traffic passes is shut down when TRILL traffic exists on the switch.

#### LPD051005

- Symptom: When an FCF switch formed by two concatenated switches is used to connect the server to the storage, if the VFC port connected to the storage goes down and up and then the VFC port connected to the server goes down and up, the server fails to access the storage.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if an FCF switch formed by two concatenated switches is used to connect the server to the storage, the VFC port connected to the storage goes down and up, and then the VFC port connected to the server goes down and up.

#### LPD051844

- Symptom: When a switch acts as an FCF switch that connects the server to the storage, if one of the two ports connected to the server/storage goes down and up, the server fails to access the storage.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the switch uses two links to connect the storage and server, and one link goes down and up.

#### LPD051865

- Symptom: If a device in an FCoE network receives from an Emulex NIC an FLOGI register packet that has a SID of 2E3131, the NIC fails to register on the device.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a device in an FCoE network receives from an Emulex NIC an FLOGI register packet that has a SID of 2E3131

#### LSV7D000102

- Symptom: Deleting an aggregate interface does not delete the multicast MAC addresses configured on the aggregate interface.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you delete an aggregate interface where multicast MAC addresses are configured.

#### LSV7D000398

- Symptom: When traffic redirect is enabled for a link aggregation group, if an IRF member switch that has ports selected by the link aggregation group is rebooted, the member ports can forward traffic before they are re-selected by the link aggregation group.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF fabric comprises two or more 5900/5920 switches.
  - The link-aggregation traffic redirect function is enabled by the **link-aggregation lacp traffic-redirect-notification enable** command on the IRF fabric.
  - An aggregation group comprises ports on the IRF member switches and all the ports are in selected state.
  - An IRF member switch is rebooted.

#### LSV7D000429

- Symptom: The CPU usage stays at 17% when TCP port 53 is attacked by using echoserver.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when TCP port 53 is attacked by using echoserver.

#### LSV7D000437

- Symptom: When a master/subordinate switchover is performed on an IRF fabric that is enabled with FCoE, the user interface prints "The service FCZONE status failed : abnormal exit!"
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a master/subordinate switchover is performed on an IRF fabric that is enabled with FCoE.

#### LSV7D000467

- Symptom: If the **display diagnostic-information** command is executed when command accounting is enabled, the commands embedded in **display diagnostic-information** are also recorded.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the **display diagnostic-information** command is executed when command accounting is enabled.

#### LSV7D000469

- Symptom: An SNMP walk on dot1qTpFdbTable MIB cannot return static MAC entries.
- Condition: This symptom occurs during an SNMP walk on dot1qTpFdbTable MIB.

#### LSV7D000489

- Symptom: Command authorization for a logged-in Telnet user fails.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the command authorization method is set to **hwtacacs-scheme** and **local** and the service type for the user is set to **ssh** and **telnet**.

#### LSV7D000523

- Symptom: After an IPv6 ACL is assigned, deleting the first rule of the ACL cannot release corresponding hardware ACL resources, but adding a rule to the ACL occupies new hardware ACL resources.

- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you add or delete rules of an assigned IPv6 ACL.

#### ZDD05489

- Symptom: A port in an aggregation group cannot be selected, resulting in forwarding failure.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Configure two dynamic aggregation groups A and B that each connect to a different device. The aggregation group A comprises at least two ports, and one port (port 1) repeatedly goes up and down.
  - b. Remove a port (port 2) from the aggregation group A and add it to the aggregation group B.
  - c. Add another port to the aggregation group A.
 After the above configuration, port 2 changes to unselected state and cannot forward packets.

#### LPD048529

- Symptom: After an aggregate interface is deleted, some static MAC addresses configured on that aggregate interface are not deleted.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen after an aggregate interface configured with many static MAC addresses is deleted

#### LPD048530

- Symptom: The queue scheduling commands **qos sp**, **qos wrr**, and **qos wfq** fail to be configured on 5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+ and the system prompts "The operation completed unsuccessfully."
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when you execute commands **qos sp**, **qos wrr**, and **qos wfq** on 5900AF-48G-4XG-2QSFP+.

#### LPD048553

- Symptom: When TRILL is enabled, multicast MAC entries generated for unknown multicast traffic cannot be aged.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when the following conditions exist:
  - A port is enabled with TRILL.
  - The **igmp-snooping drop-unknown** command is configured in the VLAN to which the port belongs.
  - Multicast MAC entries are generated for unknown multicast traffic passing the switch.

#### LPD049071

- Symptom: When GTS is configured, the **display qos queue-statistics interface outbound** command does not display any information in the Dropped field.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you use the **qos gts queue** command to configure queue-based GTS on an interface and then use the **display qos queue-statistics interface outbound** command to display the outgoing traffic statistics of each queue on the interface when the traffic exceeds the rate limit.

#### LPD 049094

- Symptom: If an IRF member device is powered off when a QoS policy is applied to the IRF fabric, the QoS policy cannot be applied to any member device. To apply the QoS policy, you must restart the IRF fabric or configure and apply the QoS policy again.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if an IRF member device is powered off when a QoS policy is applied to the IRF fabric.

#### LPD049218

- Symptom: If an aggregate interface goes down and up, ARP packets passing through the aggregate interface might return, resulting in incorrect ARP entries.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if an aggregate interface goes down and up or an interface card where member ports of the aggregate interface reside is rebooted.

#### LPD049373

- Symptom: When a TPID value in SVLAN tags fails to be configured on a port because of insufficient resources, configuring a TPID value in VLAN tags on an aggregate interface succeeds. However, the TPID configuration cannot be applied to the member ports of the aggregate interface. As a result, the member ports of the aggregate interface are down because the aggregate interface configuration is different from the member port configuration.
- Condition: This symptom might be seen if you use the **qinq ethernet-type service-tag** command on two ports to configure different TPID values in SVLAN tags to reach hardware specifications, and then configure a TPID value in VLAN tags on an aggregate interface.

#### LPD049375

- Symptom: In TRILL multicast application, a change of VLAN settings on a port results in incorrect Interested VLANs TLV in LSPs sent by the switch.
- Condition:

#### LPD049717

- Symptom: If command accounting is enabled and a user passes HWTACACS authentication and logs in, the user's privilege level and NAS-Portname displayed on the ACS are 0 and port0 respectively, which are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a user logs in to the switch after passing HWTACACS authentication when command accounting is enabled (by using the **command accounting** command).

#### LPD049773

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, the global router ID is changed and the system prompts "OSPF 1 New router ID elected, please restart OSPF if you want to make the new Router ID take effect." If you reboot the OSPF process as prompted, traffic interruption occurs.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you reboot the OSPF process as prompted after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.



#### LPD049826

- Symptom: When DHCP snooping is enabled globally, users accessing through QinQ cannot obtain IP addresses from the DHCP server.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if DHCP snooping is enabled globally and the uplink and downlink ports are enabled with QinQ.

#### LPD049827

- Symptom: When **command accounting** is enabled, the commands that users failed to execute because a higher privilege level is needed are also accounted.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when **command accounting** is enabled and some users execute commands that need a higher privilege level.

#### LPD049972

- Symptom: If the TRILL-enabled multicast source and clients use different distribution trees, multicast entries cannot be created.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if the TRILL-enabled multicast source and clients use different distribution trees.

#### LPD050084

- Symptom: If you create a zone and use the **member fcid fffcxx** command to assign a device to the zone in FCoE application, the error message "The value of FCID should range from 010000 to EFFFFFF" is displayed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if you create a zone and use the **member fcid fffcxx** command to assign a device to the zone.

#### LPD050401

- Symptom: When 1:1 VLAN mapping and the maximum number of MAC addresses are configured on a port, the port learns incorrect MAC addresses, resulting in traffic interruption.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if you configure 1:1 VLAN mapping and the maximum number of MAC addresses on a port without configuring the **qinq enable** command.

#### LPD051811

- Symptom: Selected ports in a link aggregation group are blocked, resulting in traffic interruption.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Add multiple ports to a link aggregation group.
  - b. Deselect some ports.
  - c. Use the **link-aggregation port-priority** command to increase the priorities of the unselected ports to make them to replace the selected ports.

#### LPD049844

- Symptom: When a remote TACACS server is used for priority-based privilege management, users accessing through a 5900\_5920 or Cisco device can obtain management privileges from the TACACS server but users accessing through a 5900\_5920 cannot.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen when a remote TACACS server is used for priority-based privilege management.

#### LSV7D001187

- Symptom: Some operations might conduct the CLI display incomplete.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Connect the IRF device with other devices through aggregated links.
  - b. The selected ports in the link aggregation group go up and down for several times.
  - c. Multiple users log into the device for operation.

#### LPD034688

- Symptom: When the PCIE link has strong interference, the Watchdog times out and reboots. The display version command shows "Last reboot reason:Watchdog timeout reboot".
- Condition: This symptom might be seen when the PCIE link has strong interference.

## Resolved problems in E2206P02

#### LPD045035

- Symptom: Packet loss occurs on the 5920 switch where burst mode is enabled.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - The burst mode is globally enabled.
  - The ingress and egress ports are in the range of 1 to 8, 9 to 16, or 17 to 24.
  - Congestion occurs on one or multiple ports that work at 1G rate and reside in the same range as the ingress and egress ports, and the outbound rate on other 10G ports in the same range is higher than 1G.

#### LPD044957

- Symptom: After login through SFTP, a user has the right to execute the **pwd** command, which is wrong.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the following conditions exist:
  - The SFTP user logs in to the switch through password/public key authentication.
  - The network operator is authorized by RBAC.

#### LPD046857

- Symptom: When MAC authentication failures occurred, the **display mac-authentication interface** command does not show MAC authentication failure times in the Authentication attempts field.
- Condition: This symptom exists in the output from the **display mac-authentication interfaces** command when MAC authentication failures have occurred.

#### LPD046393

- Symptom: Specific FTP operations might cause the switch to reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. FTP to a PC from an IRF fabric comprising 5900/5920 switches in ring topology.
  - b. Execute the **dir** command.
  - c. Shut down the management interface.
  - d. Perform get operations multiple times.

#### LPD046976

- Symptom: A level-9 user that telnets to the switch can execute the **password-control** command.
- Condition: This symptom can be seen if a level-9 user telnets to the switch.

#### LPD047834

- Symptom: After a system reboot, a TRILL-enabled aggregate interface is involved in STP calculation. TRILL-enabled interfaces should not participate in STP calculation.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after you configure TRILL and STP and then reboot the switch.

#### LPD046159

- Symptom: Executing the **display interface** command on one of the four 10G ports divided from a 40G port shows "Media type is optical fiber."
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following procedure is performed:
  - a. Use the **using tengige** command in 40G port view to create four 10G ports.
  - b. Reboot the switch.
  - c. Insert a QSFP+ to SFP+ cable into the 40G port to make the port up.
  - d. Execute the **display interface** command on a 10G port divided from the 40G port.

#### LPD047784

- Symptom: Executing the **boot-loader** command to specify the startup ipe image on a subordinate switch in an IRF fabric does not take effect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if you execute the **boot-loader** command on a subordinate switch before executing this command on the master switch.

#### **LPD047108**

- Symptom: After a 5900 switch starts up, Layer 3 protocols might fail to run.
- Condition: Conditions are unknown.

## **Resolved problems in E2206**

None.

## **Resolved problems in R2108P03**

#### **LPD26673**

- Symptom: The CLI of an IRF fabric is suspended when the configuration file is saved.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the configuration file is saved on an IRF fabric that comprises multiple 5900 and 5920 switches.

#### **LPD037817**

- Symptom: A 5900/5920 switch in an IRF fabric works abnormally after a reboot during an automatic software upgrade.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a 5900 switch in an IRF fabric reboot during an automatic software upgrade and the IRF fabric comprises both 5900 and 5920 switches.

#### **LPD036160**

- Symptom: When an anomaly occurs, the switch cannot recover by reboot itself automatically.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an anomaly occurs on a switch.

#### **LPD37801**

- Symptom: A switch that acts as NQA server reboots.
- Condition: This symptom might occur on a switch acting as the NQA server if deleting and adding secondary IP addresses for the VLAN interface enabled with the NQA server repeatedly.

#### **LPD039133**

- Symptom: Some PCs connected to the backup switch in a VRRP group cannot learn the ARP of VRRP virtual gateway.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The VRRP master and backup switches work in load balancing mode.
  - The two switches exchange heartbeat packets through a directly connected cable.
  - Multiple PCs connected to the backup switch.

### LPD35326

- Symptom: A 5920 switch in an IRF fabric has an anomaly during a reboot of the IRF fabric.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the IRF fabric comprises both 5920 and 5900 switches and is repeatedly rebooted.

### LPD37306

- Symptom: The transceiver MIB node information obtained by the MIB browser is incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the MIB browser is used to read the transceiver related MIB node.

### ZDD05295

- Symptom: The IP address of a Null interface can be assigned through SNMP but cannot be deleted through SNMP or CLI.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the IP address of the Null interface is assigned by the MIB browser.

### LPD042522

- Symptom: The service SYSMAN reboot repeatedly and such information repeatedly appears(log time and device name is different on different devices):

```
%Jan 1 00:06:33:905 2011 HPE SCMD/5/JOBINFO: The service SYSMAN status failed : abnormal exit!
```

```
%Jan 1 00:06:33:911 2011 HPE SCMD/6/JOBINFO: The service SYSMAN is stopped...
```

```
%Jan 1 00:06:33:912 2011 HPE SCMD/6/JOBINFO: The service SYSMAN is starting...
```

```
%Jan 1 00:06:34:089 2011 HPE SCMD/6/JOBINFO: The service SYSMAN is running...
```

- Condition: This symptom might occur if a bin or ipe file downloaded to flash has incorrect header information.

### LPD042436

- Symptom: The certificate of a peer in a PKI domain on standby device cannot be deleted.
- Condition: This symptom occurs on an IRF fabric when deleting the certificate of a peer in a PKI domain.

### LPD041110

- Symptom: A switch work abnormally if multiple VTY users log in to the switch and execute the **display diagnostic-information** command simultaneously.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if multiple VTY users log in to the switch and execute the **display diagnostic-information** command simultaneously.

## Resolved problems in R2108P02

### LPD34510

- Symptom: The image specified by the **boot-loader** command cannot be loaded.

- Condition: This symptom occurs if the **boot-loader** command is executed in the root directory of a subordinate device in an IRF fabric.

#### LPD26824

- Symptom: There is no suggestive information when the **tftp ip filename ?** command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **tftp ip filename ?** command is executed.

#### LPD26261

- Symptom: The system prompts "Permission denied" if a user deletes a file with the **root** attribute created by the system through the console port of the master device in an IRF fabric, and the delete operation fails.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a user deletes a file with the **root** attribute created by the system through the console port of the master device in an IRF fabric.

#### LPD29455

- Symptom: The console port stops responding when a user logged in through the console port deletes a file with a name that has more than 31 characters in the recycle bin from the BootROM menu.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when a user logged in through the console port deletes a file with a name that has more than 31 characters in the recycle bin from the BootROM menu.

#### LPD30055

- Symptom: The system assigns the **vd-operator** attribute to a user created by an SSH management user that has a user level 15. The assigned attribute is incorrect because the switch does not support VD.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if an SSH management user with user level 15 creates a new user.

#### LPD29574

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover, the previous master fails to start up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a master/subordinate switchover is performed when the following conditions exist on the IRF fabric:
  - The IRF fabric comprises multiple switches
  - MSTP is enabled.
  - BPDU tunnels are configured.
  - The IRF fabric is connected to another device through a cross-card aggregate link.

#### LPD032502

- Symptom: After a master/subordinate switchover, ports in a link aggregation group on the previous master cannot become selected ports although they have been up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:

- The local IRF fabric is connected to another IRF fabric through the link aggregation group (an aggregate link).
- MSTP is enabled on the local IRF fabric.
- On the connected IRF fabric, STP is enabled, the aggregate interface is configured as an edge port. global BPDU protection is configured.
- A master/subordinate switchover is performed on the local IRF fabric.

#### ZDD05103

- Symptom: When many MAC addresses move to different ports, the system updates ARP entries for only 32 MAC addresses among those MAC addresses.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if many MAC addresses move to different ports

#### LPD031621

- Symptom: A memory leak occurs.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if two or more traffic behaviors are configured and then the **reset counters interface** command is executed.

#### LPD30059

- Symptom: A walk of the dot1dPortCapabilities MIB node through the MIB browser returns empty data.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the MIB browser is used to walk the dot1dPortCapabilities MIB node.

#### LPD30063

- Symptom: The **cd** command executed in user view fails to display Flash information for subordinate switches in an IRF fabric that comprises four switches.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if repeated master/subordinate switchovers occur on the IRF fabric.

#### LPD32451

- Symptom: An anomaly occurs after the **display stp history** command is executed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the **display stp history** command executed accesses memory that has not been initialized.

#### LPD032399

- Symptom: The output of the **display clock** command does not show the time information according to the zone specified by the **clock summer-time** command.
- Condition: This symptom exists in the output of the **display clock** command.

#### LPD32152

- Symptom: The value of the dot1qTpFdbPort MIB node obtained through the MIB browser contains the data length, which should not be returned.

- Condition: This symptom occurs when the MIB browser walks the dot1qTpFdbPort MIB node.

#### LPD31252

- Symptom: A message "500 Unknown command" appears when the **dir** command is executed on the FTP server through a switch that acts as the FTP client.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when the **dir** command is executed on the FTP server through a switch that acts as the FTP client.

## Resolved problems in R2108P01

#### LPD24186

- Symptom: The actual broadcast forwarding rate on a port is 1000000 pps although the broadcast suppression threshold configured for the port is 2000000, 4000000 or 8000000 pps.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the broadcast suppression threshold on a port is configured as 2000000, 4000000 or 8000000 pps, and then the **shutdown** and **undo shutdown** commands are executed on the port.

#### LPD24112

- Symptom: The switch cannot forward broadcast packets with a size less than 80 bytes at line rate.
- Condition: Execute the **burst-mode enable** command and send broadcast traffic with packet size less than 80 bytes at line rate to a port.

#### LPD28657

- Symptom: A PC connected to a device cannot communicate for a while.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The device connects to a device and the device connects to an IRF fabric through a cross-card aggregate link
  - The master in the IRF fabric is rebooted.

#### LPD26305

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, an aggregate interface stays in STP down state.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The aggregate interface is an STP edge port.
  - The **stp bpdu-protection** and **shutdown-interval 1** commands are configured.
  - A master/subordinate switchover is performed.



#### **LPD24183**

- Symptom: If an IRF subordinate switch is rebooted, its aggregation member ports change to inactive state and then to active state. After that, the switch reboots. The switch should reboot when its aggregation member ports change to inactive state.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when a subordinate switch in an IRF fabric is rebooted.

#### **LPD35324**

- Symptom: An IRF fabric fails to upgrade software from R2108 to a later version.
- Condition: This symptom occurs when an IRF fabric uses the automatic software update function to upgrade software from R2108 to a later version.

## **Resolved problems in R2108**

#### **LPD21989**

- Symptom: Some VRRP virtual MAC addresses cannot be deleted after an IRF split.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the following conditions exist:
  - The IRF fabric comprises four switches in ring topology.
  - VRRP and MAD are configured.
  - The two IRF ports on a subordinate switch are shut down to split the IRF fabric.

#### **LPD21097**

- Symptom: VRRP master/backup switchovers occur after a reboot.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if a device configured with more than 200 standard VRRP groups is rebooted.

#### **LPD21873**

- Symptom: Traffic forwarding fails if the queue scheduling mode is repeatedly changed on the egress port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the egress port forwards Layer 3 traffic received from other two ports and the queue scheduling mode is repeatedly changed on the egress port.

#### **LPD22391**

- Symptom: After receiving line-rate packets with a size larger than 1600 bytes, the network management port cannot ping the directly connected device.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the network management port receives line-rate packets with a size larger than 1600 bytes.

#### **LPD22364**

- Symptom: An aggregate interface connected to another switch cannot go up.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if the aggregate interface on the peer switch is repeatedly created and deleted.

#### LPD22318

- Symptom: The output of the **display interface** command does not include the number of pause frames that were generated when congestion occurred.
- Condition: This symptom exists in the output of the **display interface** command.

#### LPD22583

- Symptom: A port cannot deliver incoming LACP packets to the CPU.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after the port is added to, removed from, and then re-added to a link aggregation group.

#### LPD19088

- Symptom: An IRF fabric splits and packet forwarding fails if PFC configuration on a port where user traffic exists is modified or removed.
- Condition: This symptom might occur if PFC configuration on a port where user traffic exists is modified or removed.

#### LPD20867

- Symptom: Some MAC addresses displayed by the **display mac-address** command are incorrect.
- Condition: This symptom might occur when the **display mac-address** command is used to display a specified MAC address.

#### LPD21711

- Symptom: After an IRF master/subordinate switchover, the network management port cannot transmit packets and the IRF fabric cannot be managed through the port.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after a master/subordinate switchover on an IRF fabric that comprises four switches in ring topology.

#### LPD21950

- Symptom: The time stamps for received and transmitted traffic statistics are inconsistent with the system time configured by the **clock timezone** command. This problem also exists in the saved configuration file.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if configure system time by the **clock timezone** command.

#### LPD22554

- Symptom: The output of the **display telnet client** or **display ssh client** command does not shows the source interface configured by the **telnet client source inter vlan** or **ssh client source interface vlan** command.
- Condition: This symptom occurs if the specified source interface is removed.

#### LPD22445

- Symptom: The help information for the **telnet server acl ?** command shows "Error".
- Condition: This symptom occurs if a user role with Telnet only has writes right.

## LPD23669

- Symptom: The **priority-flow-control enable** and **shutdown** settings on the IRF interface of the subordinate switch get lost after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.
- Condition: This symptom might occur after an IRF master/subordinate switchover.

## Resolved problems in E2107

First release.

## Software upgrade guidelines

Please refer to HPE 5900\_5920-CMW710-R2432P61 release notes.